

BULLETIN

A *of the* AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

JULY - 1953

NUMBER 130



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A quarterly published by the AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY.

Publishing office, 417 Commerce, Nashville, Tenn.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Nashville,
Tennessee, under the act of March 3, 1879. \$4.00 the Year—
Additional copies, 50 cents each to members.

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A South African Iris Farm

EVA E. FAUGHT, Illinois

A long-planned trip to South Africa became possible this winter. A cargo ship from New Orleans put me ashore at Durban after exactly 30 days at sea and in various South African harbors.

My sister met me in Durban and we took a bus to Pietermaritzburg through "The Valley of a Thousand Hills," one of South Africa's scenic beauty spots. The night train brought us to Valfour, not far from Johannesburg. There we were met by Mrs. Frieda Boshoff-Mostert. Six miles of beautiful rolling farm lands with distant mountains and we were ascending the rise of land to the gates of "Kleinskuur," pronounced "Klane-skeer."

Those who look at the membership list will recall that Mrs. Mostert is a member of the American Iris Society and will have seen her review of Mrs. Jean Stevens' book, "The Iris and Its Culture" in the October Bulletin.

Mrs. Mostert is an iris hybridizer as well as a dealer in iris and chrysanthemums. Her 1952 "Iris and Chrysanthemums" catalogue has a beautiful cover—a reproduction in color of a water-color painting—a cream bowl full of irises in purples, browns and yellows. Her catalogue also gives useful cultural information under the heading "The Iris Growers' 20 Questions." A general list offers many of the better older irises, chiefly of American origin. Her 1952 introductions offer 10 of Sir Cedric Morris'—four of them available for the first time—and 20 introductions from Mrs. Jean Stevens including her latest originations. There are recent introductions from many well known Canadian and American breeders.

The "Kleinskuur" iris business grew out of a hobby. An advertisement offering varieties she wished to dispose of to make room for newer varieties met with such response that she was in business at once.

A photograph and description of a seedling found this year after only three years of breeding would indicate that Mrs. Mostert is well on her way. "K27/3/52" (parents Shining Waters x S.I.C.—the latter meaning "Skeleton in the Closet") gave a pale blue aureolin yellow bearded iris with flared falls, nice perfume and ability to withstand three days of hot sun and wind. The standards are Gentian Blue 42/3, the falls Gentian Blue 42/2 (Wilson's Colour Chart—England).

Frontispiece—Iris Truly Yours (Fay) is a ruffled variety in cream and gold. It has a very late season of bloom. photo by cassebeer



"Kleinskuur," home of Mrs. Frieda Boshoff-Mostert. Another view of this lovely home appears on page 32.

Although we arrived a month after "peak" bloom, which is about October 10, a few were still blooming.

The soil is heavy loam of deep rust-red color, shading in places to red-brown. There is a scant rainfall—25 inches annually—so constant watering is required during the growing season. Growth was vigorous, but not so tall as in wetter sections.

When filling orders Mrs. Mostert goes about her plantings with labels of irises wanted accompanied by two stalwart young white boys and two "natives." She indicates which and how many rhizomes are to be dug. The black boys dig, divide and trim the plants. The white boys attach the labels, supervise the digging and transportation to packing shed.

"Kleinskuur" which is Afrikaans for "Little Barn" has a very interesting history. The original "Kleinskuur" was built in 1658 by the Dutch East India Company for a granary. It was in the Cape Province near Cape Town. The Granary to the South was called "Onderschuur" (Lower Barn) and the largest granary was called "Groote Schuur" (Big Barn). The land upon which the granaries stood belonged to the Mostert family—one of the first to settle in South Africa. It was later purchased by Cecil Rhodes and Groote Schuur was used by him as a residence which he later gave to the Union of South Africa to be used as the official residence of its Prime Minister.

It was in memory of these days and in view of the fact that the Boshoff-Mostert house is built with the 17th century Dutch gables, that is, with straight, not curved gables—that they named it “Kleinskuur,” though it lies a thousand miles away from the original “Kleinskuur.”

Although everyone understands English and can speak it beautifully with an English accent, conversation among themselves is in Afrikaans, which is based on the old Holland Dutch—fascinating to listen to.

Many of the Mostert family seem interested in plant improvement. A brother of Mrs. Mostert's, Mr. J. F. T. Mostert, is a well-known expert in hybrid corn breeding. His articles appear in many agricultural journals—mostly in the widely-read “Farmers' Weekly” published in Bloemfontein.

Andries, the Mostert's young son, twelve years old, has already started hybridizing iris.

Mr. Boshoff-Mostert is carrying on the Amaryllis breeding program which Mr. A. C. Buller of Stellenbosch has been working on for the past 50 years. But that is another story.

Iris from various parts of the world seem to settle down and grow here quite as well as in their old homes. With South African iris lovers entering the hybridizing field it is very probable that lines will be developed which can take the soil and climatic conditions here even better than foreign introductions and at the same time there will probably be developed strains that are “different.”

A letter received from Mrs. Boshoff-Mostert just before I left South Africa stated that they were busy trying to organize an Iris Society of South Africa.

South Africa has a great many very beautiful gardens—the climate invites to year round outdoor living. There is a wealth of very desirable native plant material which is grown in botanic gardens such as Kirstenbosch near Cape Town and The Wilds in Johannesburg. But the field is wide open for improved irises which I am sure will be in great demand now that they are being presented to public view by such progressive growers as Mrs. Mostert of Balfour and Mrs. Freda Wadley of Johannesburg.

Iris Garden in Johannesburg

A note to Mrs. Wadley brought a very cordial invitation to visit her. My sister and I went by night train from Potgietersrust to Johannesburg and were met by Mrs. Wadley and a friend who drove us to “Caerleon,” her home in Parklands on the edge of Johannesburg. Upon entering the driveway the first thing we saw was a rose garden full of huge bushes covered with bloom. Along the back fence of the rose garden were pots of fuschias also covered with bloom.

On the other side of the drive was green lawn with the corner planted with pink hydrangeas about a pool with a fountain and a figurine.

Very little time was spent in disposing of our luggage and getting out to see the plantings. A gate in the "pole" wall at the rear admitted us to a sort of court which contained the work sheds and the native quarters. The iris plantations were at one side of this area.

Since most of South Africa is on a slant of varying degrees this garden was no exception. It consisted of many long narrow stone-edged terraces. Part of the new planting was already in place—fine large healthy looking rhizomes and fans that had evidently had plenty to eat in the months past and had been protected from every probable pest. Five native boys were busy preparing other series of terraces. Three were loosening the subsoil and forking manure into it as the other two boys hauled it up in wheelbarrows. After this was completed 6 inches of composted topsoil would go over the surface. The labor "setup" in South Africa is ideal for flower farming where so much slow hand work is required. Mrs. Wadley told me that she gets along with her boys quite well. She likes them and finds them very cooperative. While they can neither read nor write, they have good ears and can remember the names and locations of the irises. Immaculate is the word I believe, which describes everything about her house and garden. Such is not the condition everywhere. Constant prodding often fails to achieve such results. It was quite startling to be told by such a "Dresden figurine" looking type of woman that she takes a hand with the actual work of planting, digging and shipping of the rhizomes.

Her very attractive catalog lists mostly such good American introductions as Amigo, Azure Skies, Berkeley Gold, Blue Rhythm, Bryce Canyon, Chantilly, Cherie, Chivalry, Desert Skies, Dreamcastle, Elmohr, Fair Elaine, Garden Glory, Grace Mohr, Helen McGregor, Ola Kala, Pink Cameo, Pink Ruffles, Purissima, Red Gleam, Sable and Snow Flurry. Her favorites are the orchid and lavender irises. Along the entrance drive she used long rows of Blue Rhythm and Pink Cameo for the 1952 season.

About 11:00 o'clock the customary South African tea was ready to be served so we returned to the house, a low rambling ivy covered one with many windows overlooking a stone paved terrace and strip of lawn with hedges on all sides. Mrs. Nora Rosburgh who is another iris enthusiast and a friend of Mrs. Wadley had come in. Tea was served on a glass enclosed veranda by a well groomed black boy in a spotless white coat. There were scones and currant buns with extra good tea from a shining old silver tea service and beautiful blue and white china.

At my request Mrs. Wadley gave a short history of her life especially relating to her flower growing activities. She was born in South

Africa. Her mother was of English descent, her father of Dutch. She lived for about 25 years in England, chiefly in London where she married Colonel Wadley. He was a garden enthusiast and interested her in flower growing. They grew roses, carnations and gladioli. It was they who introduced gladioli to Johannesburg after learning how to control thrips by a spray of Paris Green secured from America. They soon produced lovely blooms and were launched in the cut flower trade. They also grew irises for themselves importing from Wallace of Tunbridge Wells,—the Catarinas, Crusader, Miss Wilmot and Iris King.

In 1935 they were back in England and saw Mrs. Murrell's iris exhibit of Golden Hind, Susan Bliss, Santa Barbara, Blue Danube, Lent A. Williamson and Souvenir de Loetitia Michaud among many others long since discarded. But she still grows Souvenir de Loetitia Michaud and still thinks it lovely, as it is!

Ten years or so later they imported from Cooley, Shining Waters, Sierra Blue, Happy Days, Miss California, China Maid, Christabel, all of which varieties she still grows as well as Easter Morn, Purissima, Mt. Washington, Arctic and Gudrun. She says, "They are all so lovely, Gudrun particularly. A few are difficult to establish—Amigo, Wabash, Arab Chief and Master Charles."

Among the newer irises she likes Cherie, Blue Rhythm, Chivalry, and Azure Skies. She finds most of the reds difficult except Maroon Damask. She also likes Lagos and Casa Morena but struggles to grow Sable, The Red Douglas and Solid Mahogany. They generally bloom themselves out.

When Mr. Wadley died a few year ago, Mrs. Wadley decided to "carry on" and has done so very successfully.

Mrs. Wadley uses a DDT and copper spray which she read about in the AIS Bulletin and her planting is remarkably free from pests. Since she has raised the beds and gives them good drainage with broken bricks and mortar rubble she is free from rhizome rot.

Of the native labor she says: "They are simple and kindly—all are interested in the display of bloom in the spring (Sept. 1 onwards) and in the numbers of people who come to see my garden. Even though they know very little English they get to know the names of the irises."

"Some varieties, China Maid, Miss California, Lady Mohr, California Gold keep on throwing up odd blooms through the winter and I generally have a bowl of them from spring to spring. The ground frost we have here does not seem to do much harm if any. Regular spraying, hoeing and watering is all we do. I use the autumn and spring fertilizer recommended in Mrs. Anley's book. I have orders from all over South Africa and the Rhodesias."

Mrs. Wadley grows freesias for her own pleasure and is known as the



Mrs. Mostert kneels among her irises.

Freesia Queen of South Africa. She has improved the strains she has. She is also trying to build up a collection of better hemerocallis. Roses and irises bloom at the same time and she is making a feature of the climbing roses which border her iris garden. The main drive at Government House in Pretoria has an iris plantation for which Mrs. Wadley supplied 258 rhizomes this year.

Some of our newer and better iris introductions would be appreciated in South Africa. They would be well cared for and tend to promote good will between the two countries much as has been done between England and us. The dollar-sterling situation makes it impossible for South Africans to get much "dollar credit."

Breeding Yellow Amoenas

J. E. WILLS, Tennessee

May I say to begin with that I find the term yellow amoena rather convenient and believe that any iris with white standards and solid falls of a different color might well be called an amoena without reserving the term exclusively to the white and purple ones.

I got started on yellow amoenas purely by accident, although I suppose it could be called a break of a sort. In 1939, in an effort to get pinks, I was crossing reds and yellows. For some years I had grown and liked *At Dawning*, a pink bitone of Chancellor Kirkland's with rather light standards, and I crossed *Happy Days* on it and crossed it on *Salutation*, a light yellow from Dave Hall. In 1941, during the Iris Convention here, a seedling from the first cross bloomed which had creamy white standards and yellow falls. It was small and short and I did not pay too much attention to it, but I did cross it with *Fair Elaine*. It was numbered 299-1-41, in accordance with a cumbersome system I was using at the time.

The next year a somewhat similar seedling bloomed from *Salutation* x *At Dawning*, which I numbered 4-42. Its standards were not quite as white as 299-1-41 but it had somewhat better form. I did not get any takes with it that year, but crossed both *Shannopin* and *Lagos* on the other. *Shannopin* of course is a pink bitone, almost a pink amoena. *Lagos*, from Mr. Pilkington, was a yellow amoena itself, although the term had not been coined then, with white standards and very pale greenish yellow falls which were marred somewhat by a lighter area on one quarter of each fall. This feature was to reappear in a good many of my amoena seedlings, including some which did not come from *Lagos*.

The same year, 1942, I also made another cross which was to prove most helpful later although I did it without having yellow bicolors in mind. I had *Golden Eagle* in my garden and crossed it on a good many things, among others *Rapunzel*. This was the first iris I had named but was never introduced. It was a light yellow, with falls slightly deeper than the standards. It had come from *Lily Pons* x *Happy Days*, and it may or may not be significant that *Lily Pons* was a rather large, flaring pink bitone of Mr. T. A. Washington's.

In 1943 a seedling bloomed from (*At Dawning* x *Happy Days*) x *Fair Elaine* which I numbered 1-43. It had clear white standards and yellow falls that were deeper in color at the haft than at the blade. The cross proved to be tender and this was the only seedling I saved. It was somewhat tender also and I did not see really good bloom on it for a

couple of years. Incidentally, during this period and later I was greatly handicapped by recurrent frost damage. Because of their breeding (At Dawning is early as well as the yellows) most of the yellow amoenas tended to be early and were therefore caught when a late frost came along. There were frosts of greater or less severity from 1943 through 1947. The early bloom was mainly affected in 1943, 1944 and 1945. In 1946 and 1947 there were frosts which came late after quite a lot of the bloom was open, in the last instance when the garden was in full bloom. In 1948 we escaped frost entirely, but in 1949 the early bloom was somewhat damaged, and this happened again in 1950 when the first year seedling bloom was cut down severely. But, I am getting ahead of my story.

In 1943 I got three takes of this sort: Wabash x Fair Elaine, Shannopin x the new seedling 1-43, and I also crossed 299-1-41 with 4-42 and 4-42 with Fair Elaine. Nothing much came of either of these Fair Elaine crosses and, while later on I attempted to make other crosses with it, I had great difficulty in getting takes and gradually stopped using it.

I did not number any seedlings of the yellow amoena type in 1944 and only got two crosses, none of which amounted to much.

In 1945 I numbered three yellow amoena seedlings, none of which was particularly good, and also numbered two seedlings from the Rapunzel x Golden Eagle cross, 65-45, a creamy yellow with a gold haft, and 72-45, a deeper yellow. The first was to prove very important in my breeding, I made three crosses among the seedlings I had obtained that year but none of these amounted to much.

Two Good Seedlings Escape Frost

In 1946 I again had some luck. I numbered eight seedlings that were yellow amoenas or close to it. Two of these were particularly interesting and along with 1-43 form what I term my second generation. 1-46 came from 4-42 (that is Salutation x At Dawning), crossed with Fair Elaine. It had creamy white standards and rather nice yellow falls but had, I thought, too much white veining on them. It bloomed before the frost and I got a good look at it. Later on, after the frost of that year, in walking along the rows I saw a twisted flower that glittered white and yellow and I numbered it 93-46. It came from 299-1-41 (At Dawning x Happy Days) crossed with Shannopin. Both these seedlings unfortunately frosted again in 1947 and I did not see them in proper bloom until 1948. 93-46 has proved to be the more interesting flower of the two. It has white standards with a hint of blue in them and golden yellow falls that are probably deeper than any I have obtained

since. The yellow is not smooth on the falls, however, and they are rather long and drooping. It never has set seed but has very good pollen and has proved to be a very valuable parent. I possibly should have introduced it as a color break or as a breeder's iris. 1-46 has somewhat better form but does not have as sharp a contrast. If I only had obtained one without the other I might have done something with it, but I was hoping to combine the better qualities of the two or improve on both of them.

In 1946 I only succeeded in making four crosses, only one of which, 1-43 x 4-46 proved to be of any value.

In 1947, a frost year, I did not find any seedlings worth numbering, but had gotten definitely interested in the problem of these yellow amoenas and was provoked by the lack of success I was having with them. The seedlings I was getting from my earlier ones did not represent any improvement and the form was mostly bad. I decided to make more crosses and succeeded in making eighteen. In these I tried a lot of things. I went back and used Shannopin again, I again crossed the yellow amoenas with each other or with yellow bitones, and, in a search for better form and more intense color, I also crossed them with whites with gold hafts, such as The Capitol, and deep yellows such as Jasmine and Berkeley Gold. In this process I crossed 1-43, one of my second generation yellow amoenas, with 65-45, the big cream which had come from Rapunzel x Golden Eagle.

In 1948 I only numbered two, neither particularly good, but I again made thirteen crosses. Since we escaped frost that year I got a good look again at 93-46 and 1-46 and made considerable use of them. Among other things, I crossed them also with 65-45. As well as the type of crosses I had tried in 1947, I also used Lamplit Hour and Golden Epaulets, both of which are close approaches to yellow amoenas.

In 1949 the early bloom was somewhat damaged by frost. The midseason and late bloom was good but I missed a good part of this while absent at the Portland meeting. In that year I only numbered one yellow amoena, 1-49. This is a nice flower of flaring form which I have thought a little too small. It came from ((At Dawning x Happy Days) x Lagos) x ((Salutation x At Dawning) x Fair Elaine). I did not number any new yellow amoenas but did number seven yellow bitones which I thought might be useful for later breeding. I did not get to make any amoena crosses in 1949.

In 1950 I numbered eight amoenas, of which the best was 1-50. This came from 1-43, one of my second generation amoenas with Fair Elaine in it, crossed with 65-45 the Rapunzel-Golden Eagle seedling. 1-50 is a big flower with white standards and medium yellow falls. The standards have tended to open somewhat at times and until this year

it did not grow too tall, and, while I have used it in breeding, I have not thought it quite as good as some of the later ones. Another yellow amoena seedling bloomed in the fall of that year which I numbered 39-50. However, I do not believe it is a fall bloomer. Through some freak of growing conditions quite a number of things which did not bloom in the spring because of the freeze bloomed that fall. This seedling is possibly better than I first realized. I did not pay too much attention to it at first because there is a deeper gold overlay on the flaring yellow fall while I was looking for yellow falls of the same tone all the way down. It also came from 65-45 crossed with 1-46 which was (Salutation x At Dawning) x Fair Elaine.

I might remark that the difficulty here is in getting good falls. White standards are fairly frequent when irises with them are crossed with each other. I suppose they appear in one-third to one-half the plants. The white standards are of two types with variations in between: some are warm white while others are a cool blue white sometimes even approaching pale blue. Most of the others are bitones with various degrees of contrast between standards and falls. A very few are yellow selfs and there is a small percentage, perhaps five per cent, which are bicolor pinkish blends resembling At Dawning or Shannopin. None of these have been any good.

Good falls, however, are rare. Often they are yellow at the haft or part of the way down but white in the blade or at the tip, or else the yellow is streaked or uneven. When the falls are solid yellow they are too often strappy or pinched or drooping at the same time.

1951 Banner Year

1951, which was frost free, has been my best year to date. I numbered twenty seedlings with white standards and yellow falls of greater or less depth. Besides these I numbered some eight or ten others that were yellow bitones. It is worth noting that every one of these should have bloomed earlier. Six of them could have bloomed in 1949 and others came from crosses that were supposed to bloom in 1950. The best of these, in fact the majority of them, came from my second generation amoenas crossed with 65-45, the creamy yellow referred to before which came from Rapunzel x Golden Eagle. I was several times tempted to name this wide flaring flower of the Golden Treasure type. I never did, and won't now, but it has proven itself a good parent for yellow amoenas since it has produced good ones when used with three separate amoena seedlings; 1-43, 1-46 and 93-46, though the last produced the best flowers. Not only did it give a good percentage of yellow amoenas but the flowers are better formed than those I got when I crossed two of the earlier amoenas with each other.

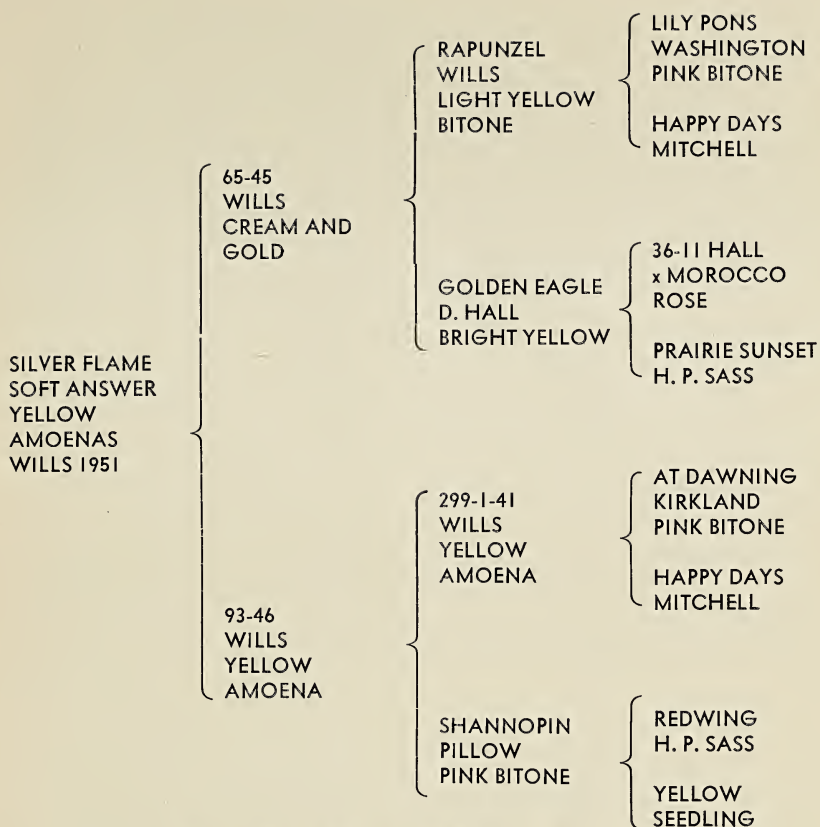
The best of the 1951 seedlings seems to be 36-51, which last year was named Soft Answer. It has nice semi-flaring form, good substance, creamy white or warm white standards and light yellow falls which are very smooth. It has a well branched stalk and a large number of buds. So far I have not set any seed on it but its pollen is fertile. Its sister seedling, 8-51, which was named Silver Flame, has sharper contrast with cold white or pure white standards and medium yellow falls. Its form, however, is not as outstanding as Soft Answer as it is a rather long flower. I could wish the falls were somewhat wider in proportion to their length and had more flare to them. It is not strappy, however. It is a good grower and bloomer, and is fertile both ways. Geddes Douglas likes very much a third sister seedling, 94-51. I like it too because of its size and fine form but it is not always really a yellow amoena. At times in cool cloudy weather or in the shade the standards are cream rather than white although in the sun they often bleach out to nearly white.

There were other nice ones closely resembling one or another of the above. 68-51, for instance, is a good one with cold white standards and good form but the falls are very light yellow. I might mention another seedling blooming in 1951, which was of no value, because of its interest from a breeding standpoint. Several years earlier I had crossed Golden Spike with Shannopin to see whether or not the pink bitone might throw another amoena from a solid yellow in the first generation. It did. The resulting seedling had white standards and pale greenish yellow falls which were too rough.

I made thirty-two crosses in 1951. I crossed Soft Answer and Silver Flame on Pinnacle, which I have admired ever since I had it. I also crossed various yellow amoena seedlings with each other and I particularly line-crossed yellow amoenas with related seedlings which came out of the same breeding and which were bitones with light yellow standards and deeper falls. Three of these had particularly smooth, deep yellow falls. All came from 93-46, one crossed with Jasmine, another with a deep yellow seedling of mine of rather complicated breeding, and the third crossed with a deep yellow sister seedling of 65-45.

1952 was an off year with nothing much new blooming. Only three yellow amoenas were numbered. The best of these came from Golden Epaulets crossed with 93-46. In 1952, however, I made twenty-six more yellow amoena crosses.

This past spring of 1953 brought into bloom a good many seedlings from the crosses made in 1951. The percentage of bloom was high in view of the fact that we had a terrific drouth last summer, and a series of freezes in April which I fought as best I could with sprinklers and smudges. I had sprinklers going all night several times on these par-



Breeding Chart of Wills Amoenas

ticular beds. Some were damaged but most bloomed so that they could be judged for form and color. The stalks were short, however, and the flowers were small so it will be another year before I can tell very much about them. I numbered fourteen out of a great many more true yellow amoenas that bloomed. Two of the fourteen came from Pinnacle x Soft Answer. Most of the seedlings numbered had lemon yellow or light yellow falls but there were several with falls of a medium depth of color. None had the really deep gold falls that I am still hoping for in the future. There were such falls but they were not accompanied with white standards. There will be more seedlings blooming from this lot next spring and another big bunch from the crosses made in 1952 if weather conditions permit.

Yellow amoenas are much easier to breed than white and purple amoenas. They are easier to cross and the germination is good. While

it does not happen too often, it is also possible to get one in the first generation from a yellow self crossed with a yellow amoena. I had one from Goldbeater x 93-46 which was nice except that the yellow stopped abruptly about an inch from the end of the fall. I suspect there will be a flood of yellow amoenas in the near future just as there has been a flood of shell pinks. The good ones are going to be very useful garden flowers with their white standards over yellow falls of every possible shade from lemon to near orange.

In reviewing my own breeding I attach a good deal of significance to the use of the pink bitones At Dawning and Shannopin, and also remember that Lily Pons is farther back in the line along with Morocco Rose and Prairie Sunset in the ancestry of Golden Eagle. Incidentally, my yellow amoena strain may possibly carry the factor for the tangerine beard, coming from Golden Eagle and possibly from the Washington irises or Happy Days. I haven't worked for this but some flowers have carried beards close to orange-red, notably one which was a lavender bitone.

If the numbers I have referred to in this article are confusing the chart of the ancestry of Silver Flame and Soft Answer should help to make things clear.

Like all interesting iris stories, this is an unfinished one.

* * * * *

BIBLIOGRAPHY COMPILED

"Louisiana Irises—A Bibliography" has just been published by Southwestern Louisiana Institute and is available free to anyone wishing a copy. This bibliography was compiled by Tressie Cook, a librarian and for many years a member of the Society for Louisiana Irises and the American Iris Society. It contains a listing of some 200 magazine and newspaper articles, bulletins and book references to the Louisiana Irises from as early as 1802 to the present time. The frontispiece pictured here is a photograph of the earliest known colored plate and description of *Iris fulva* from the work of John Bellenden Ker in *Curtis' Botanical Magazine* of 1812. This publication may be secured by writing to the Stephens Memorial Library, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana.

A Review of Garden Markers

JAY C. ACKERMAN, Michigan

My iris garden may not always be well cared for or my plants well grown, but no one could ever say that it was not well marked at bloom-time. Garden visitors will overlook a few weeds here and there if they don't have to search too hard for the name of the iris at which they are looking. Even though a brand new variety fails to bloom, if it is represented by a good marker the people who know will register silent sympathy and the people who don't know will merely pass it by. In my opinion, the marker rates secondary only to the iris itself, and really has an important function in the garden. Markers can in no conceivable way add to the beauty of a garden, but they can surely add to interest in a specialized garden, which most AIS members' gardens eventually turn out to be. The type or kind of marker used is not important and is largely a matter of personal choice, but in the interest of neatness and uniformity, some type of marker and method of placement should be adopted and used throughout the garden. Until a definite program of marking is set up, identification of the plants can become a real problem.

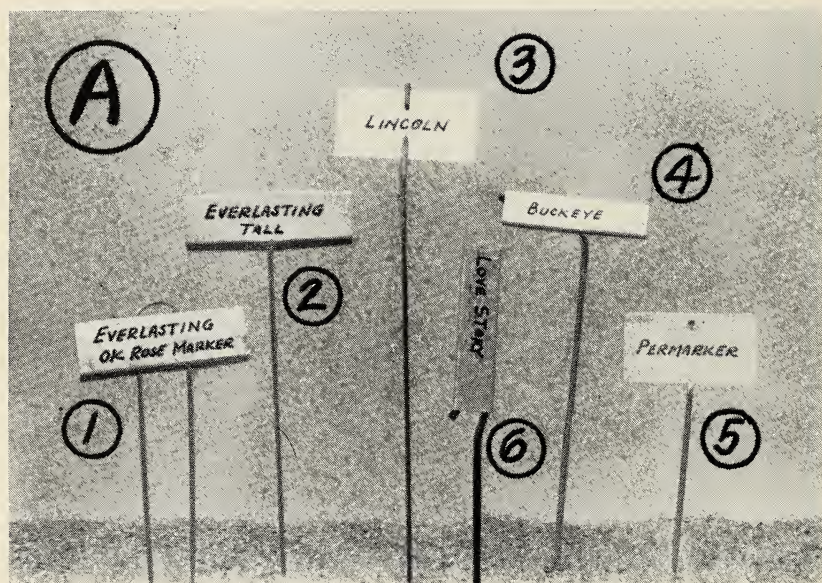
PICTURE A portrays six types of markers commercially available for people who do not have the time, the facilities, or the inclination to make their own.

1. & 2. The Everlasting Label Co., Paw Paw, Michigan manufactures eight different styles of plant markers. From their line these two seem to be the most suitable for use as iris markers. Number 1 is their style E-OK Rose Marker with hairpin type stake and is 11 1/2 inches in height. Number 2 is their style G-21" Tall Marker having a single staff. Both markers have flanged white zinc name plates with 1" by 3 1/2" faces and No. 13 galvanized steel wire stakes. On the OK Rose Marker both wires of the stake pass through holes in both the upper and lower flanges of the name plate. The Tall Marker has a triangular loop formed on the top of the stake. The stake passes through a hole in the lower flange of the name plate and the top flange is bent down over the horizontal leg of the triangular loop on the top of the stake to retain the name plate. The Tall Markers are priced at about 5¢ each in hundred lots and the Rose type at 4¢.

3. Lincoln Laboratories, Northfield, Minnesota make a line of plastic markers. This one is their Full View Style, which is available with either 12" or 24" No. 12 galvanized steel wire stakes. The plastic tag is 1 1/2" by 3" and comes in both white and green. The stake passes through two holes in the tag, and is bent near the top to tilt the label into a position about 30 degrees off from vertical. The bottom of the

stake has a three-way bend to prevent turning in the ground. These markers sell in hundred lots at 6¢ each for the 12", and 8¢ each for the 24". Waterproof marking ink is included in this price.

4. The Buckeye marker is available from the Buckeye Marker Co., 140 East Main Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. This marker is made of heavy-duty aluminum rod with a frosted zinc name plate, easily marked upon with a weather-proof pencil or an ordinary soft lead pencil. The top of the stake is bent in such a way that the name plate is carried on a slant of about 30 degrees with the horizontal for easy reading. The overall height of the marker is 16 1/2 inches and the stake has a crook to prevent turning. Buckeye markers are priced at about 9¢ each in hundred lots.



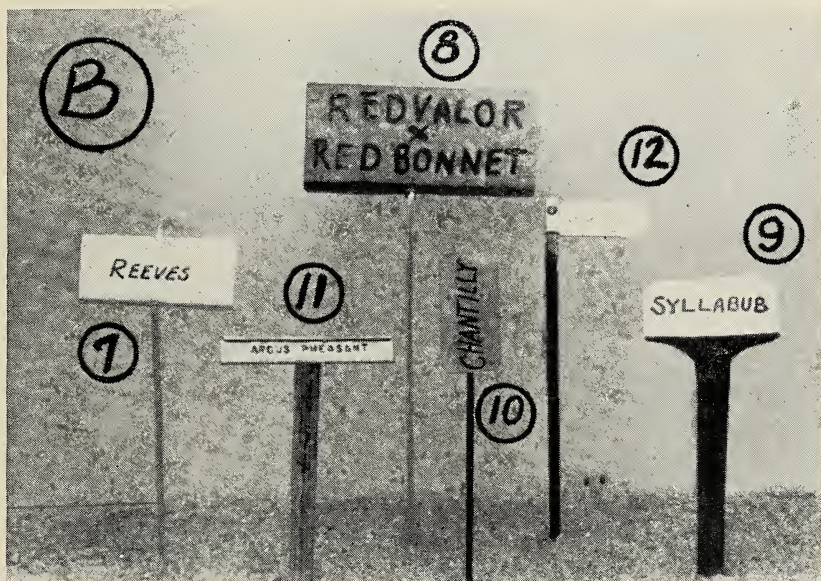
5. This marker, called Permarker, made and sold by the Permark Co., 1 East 57th Street, New York 22, N.Y., has a 1 1/2" by 2 3/4" neutral green plastic label and a No. 11 galvanized steel wire stake 14" long. Labels are carried at an angle of about 55 degrees with the horizontal and are held firmly in place by a bend in the stake and a notch in the label at the bottom, and a hole near the top of the label through which a bend in the top of the stake protrudes. The stake has a figure seven crook six inches from the point to prevent turning in the ground. Permarkers are priced at about 12¢ each in lots of one hundred.

6. This marker is available from Welch Markers, Mr. Chas. H. Welch, Neponset, Ill. The name plate is heavy gauge white zinc, with a face

3/4" by 3 3/8", and held in place by the spring pressure of the loop in the No. 9 double galvanized steel wire stake. The marker is 17" tall, and sells at 10¢ each in lots of one hundred.

PICTURE B shows six types of homemade markers. There are, no doubt, almost as many types of homemade markers as there are persons making them. Each person knows the purpose that he wants his markers to serve, and makes what appeals to him within the limits of his facilities for manufacture. The following types are presented as illustrations of a few designs and are not assumed or intended to be all-comprehensive. Each type described has some distinctive individual merit.

7. This design was submitted by J. L. Reeves, Webster Grove, Mis-



souri. Mr. Reeves is not set up for large production, but he does offer these markers for sale to a limited trade at a price of about 7¢ each. However, he has no objections to his design being used by persons who wish to make their own. He offers the following details for making them: he uses a sheet of aluminum 28" by 96", which is cut into plates 2" by 3". The holes are bored with a 3/16" drill with a breast drill by hand through several plates at once. The flange top and bottom of the plate is turned by use of an old hinge and a small vise. The stakes are No. 9 aluminum clothes line bought in 50 foot coils. The wire is cut into 18" lengths and hand straightened, then passed through the holes in the plates and the top bent back and closed on itself with a pair of

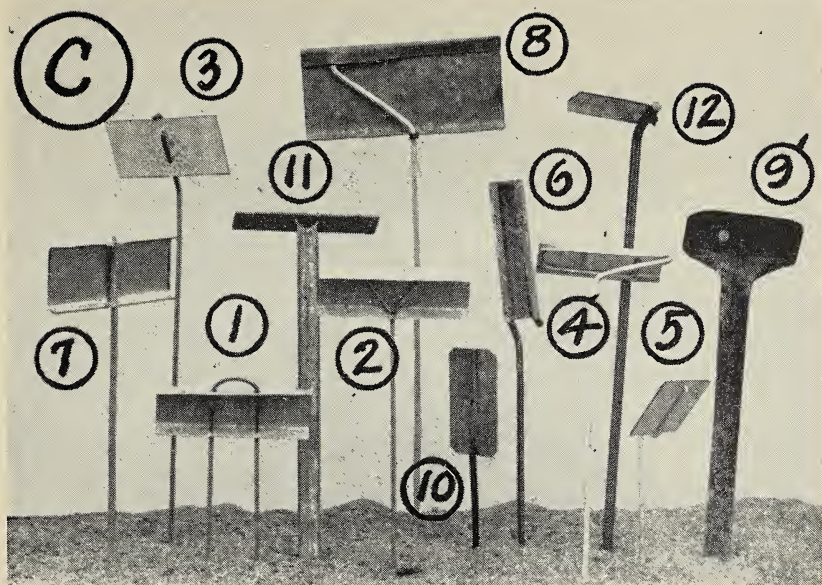
small pliers. The finished face of this marker measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ " by 3". The surface of the name plate is ruffed up with fine sandpaper so that it will take the pencil. He recommends a No. 173 T Blaisdell Black China Marking Pencil. A bend in the stake at the bottom of the name plate turns the plate into the proper angle for easy reading.

8. This marker of Earl Evans' has actually been in service, as evidenced by the lettering on it. It is of a type similar to the Reeves marker, but the design details are different. Earl evidently likes his markers big and bold. He starts out with a 3" by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " piece of 26 gauge galvanized sheet steel and turns a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " flange both top and bottom. A $\frac{3}{16}$ " hole is punched through the bottom flange at the center. The No. 9 aluminum stake is formed into a flat figure seven bend at the top, is passed down through the hole in the lower flange, and then the upper flange is closed down flat over the top of the seven-bend, anchoring the name plate securely to the stake. The finished face of the Evans' marker measures 2" by $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".

9. Here is a unique design for a one-piece marker, made from 22 gauge galvanized sheet steel. This is Geddes Douglas' design. The marker in the picture is a real veteran of 13 years service, made back in the days when Mr. Douglas had time to do things for his own pastime and amusement. This marker is cut out in the flat with the top $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ " tapered down in the next half inch to the stake portion $\frac{7}{8}$ " wide and 14" long. A 90 degree bend is then made on the entire long center line. Following this, the top $1\frac{1}{4}$ " of the label portion is flattened and bent back at right angles to the first bend at an angle of about 50 degrees to the stake axis. Some adjustment at the point where the two bends meet, rounding of corners, and pointing of the lower end of the stake completes the marker. For the picture the body of the marker was painted green and the label portion painted aluminum and a new name applied just to dress the old veteran up a little.

10. Walter Welch has arrived at this design as best suiting his needs. He starts out by buying a sheet of zinc and having it sheared into strips $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. He later cuts the strips into $2\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths with snips or shears, clips off the corners, and solders each zinc plate to a 14" length of No. 9 galvanized steel wire. For marking he uses 1 dram of copper chloride crystals dissolved in 1 oz. of water, applied to the label with a glass pen. This solution darkens the zinc and etches into it for the letters. Walter prefers the vertical mounting of the name plate because it causes less interference with cultivating tools than a horizontal mounting.

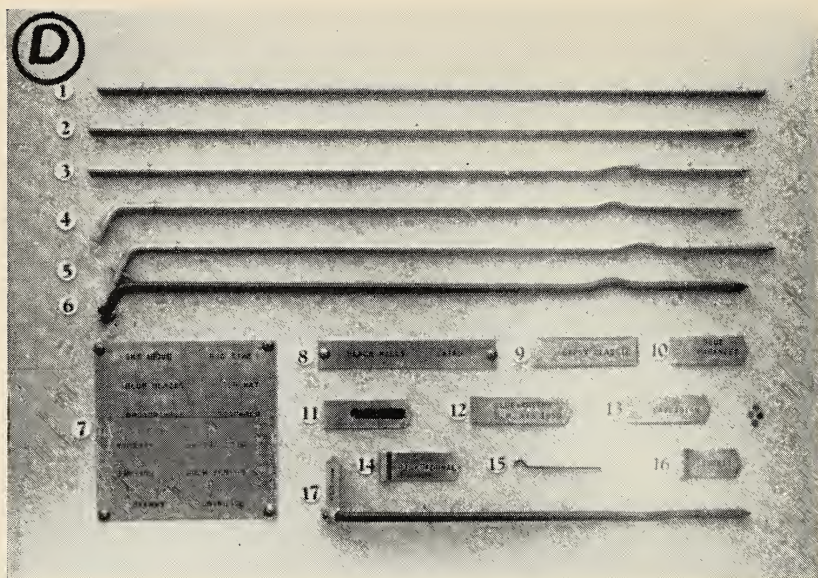
11. This is an experimental model made to use the embossed strips turned out by the Roover Embosser. This hand tool raises the letters on a thin strip of stainless material $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The lettering effect is neat



and permanent, but the material is so thin that it must be retained in some way to make an effective marker. This design is a possible means of using the Roover strips to advantage. The head is made from galvanized sheet metal with the edges flanged and folded down to make an open trough-shaped section into which the strip can be slid and kept in place by leaving enough material at both ends of the name to fold back around the ends of the trough. The stake design for this marker is borrowed from the Douglas marker—a strip of galvanized sheet steel $3/4''$ to $7/8''$ wide bent to a right angle along its long axis, split at the top, and attached to the head with two small brass rivets. An easier way of making this type might be to borrow Walter Welch's wire stake and soldering method of attachment.

12. This is my own version of the perfect marker—I like to do things the hard way. For mine I use $1/4''$ aluminum rod for the stakes, 20 gauge sheet aluminum for the tags, and a No. 4 brass bolt to attach the tag to the stake. The tag is $3/4''$ wide and of the length necessary to accommodate the number of letters in the name. The lettering is $1/8''$ characters impressed into the aluminum tag and filled with paint. The $3/4''$ width of tag will accommodate up to three lines. I use two lengths of stakes—18'' for the tall markers and 12'' for the dwarf markers.

PICTURE C is a reverse view of all twelve markers showing details of construction.



PICTURE D outlines the steps in the manufacture of my markers: 1. cut to length, 2. point one end, 3. crimp lower end, 4. bend upper end, 5. drill no. 30 hole in upper end, 6. dip-paint with green enamel, 7. stamp twelve names on aluminum sheet 4 1/2" by 5", 8. cut sheet into 3/4" strips, 9. cut strips to single names, 10. trim to length, 11. apply paint to lettering, 12. wipe off excess paint and allow to dry, 13. clean off paint smear, 14. form left end to fit stake (shape shown in 15.), 16. punch hole for bolt, 17. dwarf marker complete. The cost of material for these is about 8¢ for the tall markers and 6¢ for the dwarf ones. Time studies on the different operations show that it takes 7 1/2 minutes to make one. The equipment used is suggestive of a young machine shop.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—

The fee for registering an iris variety is now \$2.00. This action was taken by the Board of Directors at the November 1952 Meeting. The fee for changing the registered name from one clone to another is \$1.00. Application for registration should be made through the Registrar, Mrs. Geo. D. Robinson, 167 East Hamilton Ln., Battle Creek, Michigan. AIS official registration forms will be mailed upon receipt of check or money order as specified above.

We Need Test Gardens

JOHN C. WISTER

One of the annouced purposes of the new American Iris Society, when it was founded in 1920, was the establishment of Test Gardens in various parts of the country. The new young officers glibly proposed to have gardens in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and they quickly found it wasn't as easy as it looked!

In 1920, however, they did start a Test Garden at the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, New York City, and this garden was continued for six years or more, with great success. To it in its first two years were brought plants with a total of over 1200 different names. Many of these were quickly proved to be synonyms. The accepted names with their synonyms were published in the first Check Lists published by the society. For that work alone, in my opinion, the effort was justified.

The first purpose of the gardens, to eliminate the confusing synonyms which were the great curse of the iris of that time, having been accomplished, it seemed that we should go ahead and do other important work in the Test Gardens. Standardized descriptions, evaluation of varieties, including the black listing of superseded kinds, hardiness tests in different species and varieties in various parts of the country, fertilizer tests, spraying tests and many other needed research projects were proposed and discussed, but in spite of great effort by the officers and various committees, the Test Garden in New York City and those in other places, contributed little or nothing in these fields.

Early in the history of the New York Test Garden the Society received an invitation to take part in the Conference on Plant Sterilities and Incompatabilities, which was to be held at Cornell University. As a contribution to that conference we gave a scholarship to Miss Clyde Chandler, a botany student at Columbia University, to work under the direction of Dr. A. B. Stout of the New York Botanical Garden. She made wide series of crosses between varieties, species and groups, crosses that apparently had not been tried before, or about which at least little was known. Her thesis about this work and her conclusions became an official part of the report of the Cornell Conference. Miss Chandler later received her Ph.D. from Columbia, and became a member of the staff of the Botanical Garden, later transferring to the Boyce-Thompson Institute in Yonkers, where she is still conducting investigations in plant breeding.

A special Test Garden for Japanese Iris was set up at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Dr. George M. Reed assembled a fine collection of

varieties. The allotted area was divided into different soil types, different fertilizers and treatments, including various types of irrigation. The results were published from time to time in the Bulletins. Later the Society contributed towards the fund which enabled the Brooklyn Garden to send Dr. Reed to Japan to study Japanese Irises there. A special bulletin was devoted to his report on his return. This was not only one of the landmarks of achievement of the Society at the time, but was the first and only comprehensive and authoritative information concerning the correct nomenclature of this troublesome group.

Test Gardens were started at the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Illinois, and at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis. The latter garden is still in existence but has done little in the way of research of value to our members. We never got very far in our attempts to start gardens on the west coast.

Display Gardens Suggested

The various committees of the Society working on the Test Gardens, had such great difficulties with the undertaking that they suggested that in place of more test gardens, it would be more practical for the Society to sponsor many smaller display gardens where 50 or 100 varieties of the best irises could be grown and displayed to the public in order to encourage the more general use of irises in gardens. Quite a number of these small gardens were started. I can recall those in Haverhill, Lawrence and Springfield, Mass.; in New Haven and New London, Conn., but as far as I know none of these are now in existence. However, the present large collection of varieties at the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, traces back directly to the display garden there in the late 1920's, as do the Presby Memorial Garden in Montclair and at Cedar Brook Park Garden in Plainfield.

I have mentioned only the gardens that I personally worked in or with. Many others were started and reported upon in our Bulletins, but apparently none of them assume the importance we hoped for.

Certain facts stand out very clearly. Test and Display Gardens need from the Society individual strong committees which will year after year procure plants for them and give every encouragement to the local committees sponsoring them. Secondly, they need strong local committees continuously active year by year, to have personal charge and see that interest is maintained. Third, they need the active co-operation of parks or existing public gardens. Most of these places are unwilling to accept plants unless some money is supplied with the plants for planting and care. It was the lack of financial aid which led to the abandonment of the garden at the New York Botanical Garden when it was apparently going so strongly.

I hope that the Society will reappoint active committees to investigate this field. Instead of again starting from scratch let them base their work on the history of the early gardens, and find out exactly what was attempted, what succeeded, and particularly let them study the cause of failure and the reasons why the gardens were given up. Information is available in our Bulletins and in the more detailed type-written history of the first fifteen years of the Society, which should be used as a starting point for future work. These gardens are just as much needed now as before. It should be easier to establish them and to maintain them now that the Society has over 4,000 members instead of just a few hundred. Much important work which cannot be done in the individual garden or iris nursery still needs to be undertaken.

GUEST IRIS

Invitation to Hybridizers and Introducers

Guest Iris for display at the 1954 Convention of the American Iris Society at Salt Lake City will be received, planted, cared for and returned as specified below.

They will be received at any time from June 15 to August 20, 1953.

They will be planted by Accredited Judges of the American Iris Society in gardens especially prepared for them.

They will be cared for by Accredited Judges of the American Iris Society at all times, and every reasonable effort will be made to increase and bloom them to the greatest advantage.

All Guest Iris and their increase will be and will remain the property of the person sending them as such, and as soon as he shall request after adjournment of the 1954 convention they will be shipped wherever and by such means of transportation as he may direct.

Reports of the health and increase of all plants and opinion of their several characteristics will be given to the owner whenever requested.

All Guest Iris will be labeled in uniform style.

All Guest Iris will be given at least as careful and expert attention as those of the host garden, but no one will be accountable for damage to or loss of any plant.

All Guests must be consigned to Utah Iris Society, 1422 Military Way, Salt Lake City, Utah. Acknowledgment of delivery will be made immediately upon arrival.

UTAH IRIS SOCIETY
1422 Military Way
Salt Lake City, Utah

The Iris Garden

**At the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and
College of Agriculture**

CHARLES H. CONNORS

Professor and Research Specialist, Ornamental Horticulture
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

A display garden of any of the garden plants, especially those groups which are propagated vegetatively and have a large number of named varieties, is of great value. This may be especially true when such a garden is centrally located. Gardeners flock to it in great numbers, some out of curiosity, just to see the display, others to find the names of varieties they may not have labeled, still others to study the advances that have been made and to compare varieties grown under the same conditions. Such an iris garden is the one at Rutgers University.

This garden was started as a part of the avocational activities of the writer, who was at the time chiefly occupied with breeding peaches. However, he was concerned that the institution should do something for the urban population, and the iris garden was the first enterprise.

It had its inception in 1922 with the gift of about 50 varieties of bearded iris by the late Dr. Nina Hussey of East Orange, N.J. The following year, Mr. John C. Wister, the then perennial president of the newly formed American Iris Society contributed 102 varieties and the late Mrs. Colin S. McKinney sent 46 varieties.

In 1927, the American Iris Society designated the garden as a co-operative display garden, under Mrs. Brewster B. Hoornbeek. Mrs. Ethel Anson Peckham took an interest in the garden, and when the collections at Cornell University and the New York Botanical Garden were broken up, Mrs. Peckham saw to it that we received additions from these gardens. The formal society relationship was later discontinued.

Over the years, other donors have been John C. Wister, many times; the late Robert Wyman, Bayside, Long Island; Myron C. Douglas, Woodbury, N.J.; S. H. Baker, Madison, N.J.; Emil A. Wittman, Clifton, N.J.; Mrs. F. P. Walther, so much interested in the Presby Memorial Garden, Montclair, N.J.; H. F. Hall, Moorestown, N.J.; Miss Harriette R. Halloway of the Cedar Brook Park Garden, Plainfield, N.J.; the late Mrs. Frances Cleveland, Shrewsbury, N.J.; Professor Fred C. Genzmer and Dr. M. Wright Taylor, Rutgers University. These were the larger donors, but there were many more who shared their garden treasures with us.

The garden is located in very pleasant surroundings. It is one of a

series of gardens of herbaceous perennials, and following it in order are peonies, hemerocallis and hardy chrysanthemums. Adjacent to it is an informally laid out shrub garden containing more than 300 species of deciduous shrubs including a "lilac walk" and nearby is a large ericaceous garden located in a natural woodland with a canopy of native flowering dogwood which is a glory to behold about the time tall bearded iris is at its height.

The garden is prosaic in its arrangement, for convenience of maintenance, being laid out in rectangular beds with turf walks. Each bed contains two rows of iris plants and accommodates between 20 and 40 varieties, depending upon the number of plants to a variety. As presently laid out, the order is first the dwarf bearded varieties, intermediate bearded, then follow the tall bearded. These are arranged first in chronological groups as to time of origin (up to 1800, 1801 to 1850, 1851 to 1875, 1876 to 1900, 1901 to 1910, 1911 to 1920, 1921 to 1925 and in 5 year intervals up to the present). In each chronological group the varieties are arranged more or less according to the color classification of the AIS of 1938.

In each of the earlier chronological groups two clumps are used for each variety except for those that are the outstanding or landmark varieties, and of these there are four clumps, to emphasize their importance.

The culmination of the garden is at the upper end, where are assembled the varieties that have been included in the Iris Hall of Fame.

There are in the garden approximately 1100 varieties. Of the older varieties, we shall endeavor to retain those that have been of greatest importance. We welcome contributions of newer varieties that are worthy of a place.

The gardens are always open to visitors. Each year one Sunday is designated as Iris Field Day, and special announcement is sent out. On that day special provisions are made for parking. The normal number of visitors on the day is 2000 to 3000 which may be considered good since there is no public means of transport nearer than three-fourths of a mile. One year the Port of New York Authority broadcast it as a feature of the day and more than 6000 people were in attendance.

The garden is conveniently located on Horticultural Farm No. 1. This is on Ryder's Lane just off New Jersey Highway 25 (U.S. 1) which by-passes the city of New Brunswick. Ryder's Lane is about 1½ miles northeast of the North Brunswick circle (Carter Laboratories) where N.J. 25 from Camden and N.J. S 26 from Trenton and Philadelphia join. Coming from the north, Ryder's Lane is about three-fourths mile from the N.J. 25-S 28 circle which is just past the College Bridge over the Raritan River.

Iris Propagation in Canada

W. J. MOFFAT, *President*, Canadian Iris Society

The problem of iris propagation in Canada is complicated by the presence of climatic zones. Crossing the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific just north of the International Boundary, is a belt varying in width from one hundred to, in places, nearly two hundred miles. In any part of this belt, except the central prairie region, a very large percentage of the newer varieties do very well.

Quite recent reports from many parts of this belt are all much alike. From Wm. MacDonald, Sydney, Nova Scotia, a leading grower in the Maritimes, comes one which is characteristic and to the point. "Except Argus Pheasant and a few of the very early ones, I have all the Dykes Medallists. In addition, I have over 100 others of the best irises."

"In the past 20 years I have not lost half a dozen through borer or soft rhizome." Other losses, he states, are his own fault. The only variations in the report from east to west would be in heavy clay gardens or in those with poor drainage.

Irisarians in this belt are fortunate in another way, namely, the gardens of the United States are easily accessible to them. In no place in the world can a larger or finer assortment be seen, nor is there any place where they will receive a warmer welcome. Canadian members of AIS whose privilege it has been to have these gardens and homes opened to them will always remember the kindness and hospitality with which they were received.

With the exception of a limited number of very choice varieties from our own hybridizers, the great source of supply for new varieties for Canada, has been the American garden. And this is the interesting thing to note. Almost every rhizome from this source when it comes to Canada is being moved into colder atmospheric conditions. To overcome this change and insure the normal complement of bloom, it is usually necessary to provide winter coverage. Unless this is done, there is some winter killing, a condition that is increasing, as well as shy bloom.

But now let us take the reports from the Prairie Provinces and from the more northerly parts of the other provinces.

From C. O. Hicks of Edmonton, Alberta—who knows his irises—comes this report. "The fact remains that in either Saskatchewan or Alberta about 90% of the American iris rhizomes planted perish after a period of three years (See Bulletin 127), and so far as I am concerned I do not send for iris catalogues any more.

"Quite frankly, Lent A. Williamson is the only beautiful American

iris that withstands northern winters. There are other varieties hardy in Edmonton, but no one who knows the iris would give them space in his back yard."

I also include a report from L. A. Gilbert, of Capreol, Ont., a town about 300 miles due north of Detroit.

"My personal knowledge of irises is limited to Capreol. A former president of the Sudbury Horticultural Society who does a good deal of flower judging in the district told me that he knew of no one else who grew irises as extensively as I do. I have perhaps a hundred varieties. The next two growers in town have perhaps fifteen or twenty apiece. I have tried with some success to popularize irises in town by giving away divisions either personally or as flower show prizes. Last year I gave away eight, I think, as prizes. They included Elizabeth of England and Toranda. Last year I had my most successful season yet. For the first time I had something of the mass effect of bloom which appears so inevitable in the pictures which the American society publishes. Perhaps it is inevitable further south. Not here. Even so I had a number of clumps which should have bloomed and did not. Fine distinctions among plants on national lines are, I am afraid, sentiment or folly, but as regards British and American irises I make the following points based on my own very limited experience. British irises appear to me to put more stress on garden value and less on show qualities, and I value the former. For instance, the most brilliant flower I had last year was Gypsy, but the standards pulped even in what is for us a mild rain. Second, a number of the American irises offered for sale in this country were never intended for this climate. A friend of mine in Australia can scarcely hold his pen steady when he writes of Brunnhilde or Frieda Mohr. My Brunnhilde took one look at the weather and passed away. Frieda Mohr grew two feet shorter than in Australia and finally took a flying leap over the back fence. Sierra Blue I still have but I expect it will join Frieda in elysium this summer. On the other hand Joan Lay took a beating last winter, attributable I suppose, to Purissima blood. To be dependable here irises must be hardy. I am waiting to see if I can induce China Maid to perform. Mine has survived one winter planted where snow cover was abundant, but did not flower.

"Weather considered as the natural enemy of irises:

(a) Frequently—not last year—we get a frost about June 6 after frost-free weeks, which may destroy most of a season's buds since intermediates begin to bloom about June 1.

(b) Iris time synchronises with the high point of yearly cycle of winds. Violent winds may batter flowers and wreck stalks. I can't recall Great Lakes being actually blown down, but I have certainly had its stalks twisted strangely, and last year I used a lot of bamboo.

- (c) Furious cloud-bursts, a sort of prelude to the summer drought.
(d) Frost damage in winter.

"The following are some of the varieties I grow with notes as to their origin.

New Zealand. I planted one of Mrs. Stevens' for the first time last autumn.

Canada. Great Lakes has been moderately successful. Golden Shimmer, Monty, and Elizabeth of England, flowered for the first time last year. I liked the first very much. Elizabeth proved very floriferous and a very rapid increaser. Vice-regal has grown well but has not flowered yet.

France. I have had Denis' old Amazon Dalila and a number of Cayeux', chiefly older ones. The blends have done well, the yellows not so well. (W. R. Dykes' fault?) Cameroun has grown well but has not yet flowered. Aubanel better than Marquita.

British. Blue Ensign, Requiem, Edward of Windsor, flowered for the first time last year. I have upwards of a dozen more recently planted which have not yet flowered: Pakistan, Mabel Chadburn, a number of Sir Cedric Morris', Rose of England, etc. On the whole I have found the British varieties dependably hardy and dependably floriferous, with pretty good weather resistance except for Mr. Long's stalks. Eternal City had the poorest stalks, and Mary Shore rather better stalks than High Command, which cannot stand our winds.

American. Hardy varieties are fine, but the results have been more spotty. A few like Tiffany have refused to bloom for years. Copper Lustre and Lighthouse have been dwarfish and shy. The former has done better in a more sheltered garden in town. Wabash has behaved and has not proved the shy bloomer it is supposed to be in Australia. Christabel has not been too good. Garden Magic has done rather well. My varieties are all old ones. Ranger and Arab Chief are probably the most recent. Neither has flowered yet.

Siberians very happy.

Japs. They can be brought through the winters, but the seasons are too cold and moist conditions too hard to achieve for any real success.

Hoogiana, a root planted in 1951 with no special protection, flowered.

Reticulata, a few planted in 1951 flowered well with the crocuses in 1952.

Lactea, apparently as happy as Siberians.

Xiphiodes, very difficult to manage, must have a great deal of protection or bottom heat from a foundation wall.

Xiphiums, about 18 have come through this last winter for me, some for second time, but only because planted tight against the house wall and covered heavily.

"*Pests.* None that I know of except occasional aphids.

"Disease. I had a bad outbreak of scorch once in all parts of the garden. Rightly or not I blamed for it heavy clouds of sulphur fumes from the smelter at Copper Cliff, thirty miles away. Recently sulphur has not been so bad, but during the war I have seen the grass turn white. In recent years I have had only one attack of scorch, which destroyed a clump of Radiant.

"Seeds. Seeds of bearded iris practically will not germinate out of doors for me. On the other hand Siberians and peonies will germinate like grass, even coming up in the lawn.

"Intermediates. I have a few, but they are more vulnerable to late frosts than the taller varieties.

"Dwarfs. I don't grow any. They bloom with the tulips, my second love, and are too much at the mercy of frost."

Varieties Recommended

Growers in these areas may be interested to know that the Alberta Horticultural Guide recommends these varieties:

White Chrystal Beauty, Mme. Chereau, White Knight

Blue Bruno, Gold Crest, Great Lakes, Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, Wedgewood

Pink Alcazar, Angelus, Frank Adams, Frivolite

Purple Adante, Directeur Pinelle, Lent A. Williamson, Pioneer

Red Dauntless, Depute Nomblot, E. B. Williamson

Yellow and Blends Amber, Allure, Jean Cayeau, Marquita, Pluie d'Or, Vesper Gold

It would appear that there are irises hardy enough to withstand winters in Edmonton and Capreol, but that in our quest for beauty we are sacrificing hardiness.

If someone will name a few others like Lent A. Williamson, hybridizers, especially Canadians, might devote their attention to developing a strain that would be of real interest to northern iris lovers.



PEONIES • IRISES
BULBS • DAY LILIES • POPPIES

Colorful Catalog Free
Early orders advised
WASSENBERG GARDENS
4½ Miles E. on U.S. 30, "The Peony City"
VAN WERT, OHIO

Camera and Equipment for Taking 35mm Color Slides of Iris

EARL F. BEACH, Pennsylvania

The individual who wishes to make 35mm colored slides of his iris, is faced with a confusing number of models and makes of cameras from which to make a selection. Unless he is very lucky there is little chance that he will obtain the best camera for the work he wishes to do. What usually happens is this: he walks into a camera store and is "sold" a camera. Advice from friends who are photographers is equally dangerous unless the friend is interested in the close-up photography of flowers. In most cases the novice buys a view finder type of camera, since this type is the most popular and it satisfies the needs of the average person. For the flower photographer, however, the defects of the view finder type are such as to lead to ulcers.

The reflex type of camera is the only one that is completely satisfactory for the close-up photography of flowers. This type of camera gives you an image on a ground glass viewing screen. The picture can be composed and you can be sure that all parts of the flower will be photographed.

35mm slides are projected onto a screen and the very small pictures are enlarged several hundred times. For this reason, it is important that the camera you buy have a lens of good quality. Reports on cameras by Consumers Union and Consumers Research indicate that there is only one reflex camera with a *fairly good* lens, and that is the Kine Exakta. This camera is within the price range that the novice might wish to pay. Another item that influences the quality of the slides is the speed of the lens. Speed is indicated by f opening—thus a f 3.5 lens is twice as fast as a f 4.5 lens. If you want sharp pictures do not buy a camera with a very fast lens. In addition to lack of sharpness, fast lenses cost a lot of money and are necessary only to the sports photographer interested in stopping fast action.

It will cost almost \$100 to purchase a new 35mm camera of very average performance. In my opinion, I believe it would be much more satisfactory to buy a used model of the Exakta. Look up places to purchase used cameras in the advertising sections of the photographic magazines and get price quotations from several suppliers.

The Model 2 Exakta—used—with f 3.5 lens sells for about \$125. The used model 5 with f 3.5 lens sells for about \$150. The differences between models 2 and 5 are slight except that model 5 will be somewhat newer and it has provisions for Strobe Light attachments which may never be used. The latest model—VX with f 2.8 lens is listed at about

\$265, but can be purchased at discount for about \$200.

The Kine Exakta is a fine camera that will never have to be replaced as your interest in photography progresses. A complete line of accessories is available. The Exakta uses replaceable lenses and it is possible to buy lenses of all focal lengths from the wide angle to the extreme tele-photo lens needed by the bird photographers.

After you buy your camera, new or used, the first thing to do is to have the shutter speed checked. Even on new cameras it is quite common to find shutter speeds off 50% or more for some of the speeds. The construction of some cameras is such that it is very difficult to check the timing except by involved methods. The Exakta has a removable back and is easily and accurately timed with available electronic equipment that is available in the large cities. The usual charge for timing is \$1. After you know the speed of your shutter you use these speeds rather than the ones on the dials.

Other Equipment

An exposure meter is a necessity. For general use buy a Weston Master 11 with incident light adapter or a General Electric with a incident adapter. If you expect to do little photography other than flowers a Norwood Director meter might be more suitable. The amateur will make fewer mistakes if he uses an incident light meter such as the Norwood. The incident light meter measures the light falling on the subject and in the case with flowers, the amateur will not tend to overexpose as is the case when he uses a reflected light meter and takes a close-up reading of a light flower. There are lots of other meters on the market, but the money saved in purchase price would be a false economy.

A tripod is also necessary. Any type that will remain solid is OK. Do not buy a light flimsy tripod just because it folds up and fits into your pocket.

For close up photography of flowers, secondary lenses are also necessary. The 50mm lens which is the lens furnished with the Exakta when you purchase it can be focused on objects as close as 24 inches. This is close enough for most pictures. To get closer to the object the Exakta owner has several choices.

(1) He can use a No. 2 portrait lens which focuses from about 19 inches to 13 inches. This is the choice I would recommend to the beginner who does not wish to spend too much money to start with. Later if your interest continues you can buy a 85 or 90mm lens. Using a portrait lens means that you are dependent upon the quality of the rather cheap portrait lens and loose the sharpness of the Exakta lens.

(2) He can buy a set of extension tubes to use with the 50mm Exakta lens. With the tubes one can focus on objects as near as a few inches.

This solution has the disadvantage that the exposure time is increased and outdoors it is difficult to catch the flowers at complete rest. If you take your iris inside and use indoor color film, extension tubes are excellent.

(3) He can purchase a lens with a focal length of 85 or 90mm. This is an ideal solution. These lenses, however, cost about \$40.

The above equipment is all you need at first. Eventually you will want a projector. Do not make the mistake of buying a cheap low grade projector. You will regret it sooner or later. Wait until you can afford to get a good one. In my opinion the Three Dimension Co's 500 watt "Streamliner" is about the cheapest good projector on the market. With case this costs about \$80 if purchased at discount. Of course if you care to pay more, there are many excellent projectors to be had.



ITEMS FROM REGION XIX

HARRIETTE R. HALLOWAY, New Jersey

This comparatively small region, as perhaps many of our newer AIS members do not know, is so fortunate as to have three large, valuable, public plantings.

The eldest, established at Rutgers University in 1922, is making excellent recovery from a major operation. This report comes from accredited judges who have seen it this year and from Dr. Charles Connors in whose charge it is. It is rumored that an account of it is to appear in the Bulletin.

The second, the Presby Memorial established in Montclair six years later, was presented in the last issue—as a prelude to its twenty-fifth anniversary in May—by its able and faithful director, Mrs. Walter.

The third which was established in Cedar Brook Park, Plainfield in 1932—ten years after the first and four after the second—differs from them in three ways. It is a designed Garden (Olmstead) not a planting; it has a definite color scheme carried throughout the whole tall bearded section; and, instead of being chiefly tall bearded, it displays all types of iris—beginning with March *reticulatas* through the Chinese species of August. This year a few especially attractive earlies (including bearded) were the little *reticulatas* Joyce and Royal Blue; a bit later Vicaria, Hoogiana Bronze Beauty and Peshawar; also Green Spot, Ivory Elf, and Sea Foam; in mid-May the hybrids Thesus, Teucros, Peg Dabagh, Susan of Hilly and Yarkand.

The region has lost a valuable member by the death of Mr. H. F. Hall of Moorestown whose fine originations are just beginning to have their well deserved recognition.

An item of especial interest is the article by Kenneth Smith in the May issue of the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, on the History of the Iris from 1935. This follows the one in the April issue by John Wister who had brought it from the beginning of the 19th century to that date.

Our RVP, Mrs. Kenneth Smith, suggests that members from this region send more frequently to "Our Members Write."

That suggestion reminds this correspondent of Mrs. Hires' questions in aforesaid location in January Bulletin, page 90. For some of us have been wondering about this matter of "obsolete" varieties and names. Two of the varieties which she mentioned—Gold Wing (Nichols) and Claret Cup (Mead) are in the Cedar Brook Park Gardens. Another concrete illustration is Colonial Dame (McK.). We have it and so does Dr. Connors at Rutgers. It is a fairly good-sized flower on tall stem, with coloring right for the name.

There seems to be a difference between being legally (check list) obsolete and actually (plant) obsolete.

Does this depend somewhat on how extreme a meaning is implied in the word "Obsolete"?



Mrs. Virginia Neuberger and daughter Dorothy Jane of Norman, Oklahoma, admire early bloom of Pink Formal, Douglas Garden, Brentwood, Tenn. 1953.

REGION 14 NOTES

MRS. SYDNEY B. MITCHELL, R.V.P.

The first meeting which I have attended in my new role was the first one of 1953 held by the Northern California Iris Society, Sacramento. A few days after this meeting, a Berkeley man who is an AIS member came to see me and suggested the possibility of forming a new unit, of easy access to the counties around San Francisco Bay. We sent cards to AIS members listed in the vicinity, and a meeting was held at which 32 of these enthusiastically signed up. Mr. Richard L. Doult was elected as president. The meeting unanimously voted to name the new society The Sydney B. Mitchell Iris Society in honor of my husband.

There were three irises in evidence at this meeting—Iris stylosa, I. fimbriata, and Carl Salbach's Sultan's Robe.

The Iris Society of San Jose had a meeting on February 18, at which Peg Dabagh and I were present and were introduced to the members. Mrs. Dabagh gave a very entertaining talk on Tom Craig and his methods as a hybridist.

New Club in Texas

Recently the Phillips Iris Club was organized in Phillips, Texas. We believe we are the only Iris Club in the Panhandle of Texas devoted to the study of iris exclusively.

Our soil is alkaline, and we have quite a bit of hot wind so we are interested especially in the hardier varieties. Although our membership is small our interests are varied. Some members specialize in the Mohr's, Spurias, Dutch Iris. Officers are: Mrs. H. P. Ballengee, President; Mrs. R. F. Stiles, Secretary and Treasurer; other members are Mrs. L. E. Wolff, Mrs. Clyde Edwards, Mrs. N. J. Taylor, Mrs. L. W. Nevius, Mrs. Clyde Wilson, Mrs. Carl Disney, and Mrs. K. W. Boylan.

We would like to hear from any other Iris Club or members.

Plea for Surplus Stock

Perched high on the Connecticut hills is a member of the American Iris Society. It is the Library of the University of Connecticut.

Last year we reported to you, a bit late for good response, that we were trying to help stock an iris garden there, see Bulletin 126.

A carefully tended garden of perennials already exists, and, for the benefit of visitors, everything is well labeled.

Two beds for iris were added last fall on the strength of our offer to ease the burden of filling them.

When you plan to divide your iris this year, won't you please share some of the surplus with the college garden?

Send your name, address and list to Dr. Alfred G. Bryant, 47 Stanley St., New Haven 11, Conn.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

DISBURSEMENTS, 1952

SALARIES

Secretary—Editor	\$ 3,000.00	
Clerical	1,200.00	
Gladys Williams	2,250.00	
Extra Help	14.53	\$ 6,464.53

BULLETIN EXPENSES

Printing	\$ 6,851.06	
Engraving	573.70	
Assistant Editor	250.00	
Extra Help on Bulletin	351.50	
Postage	120.00	\$ 8,146.26

COMMITTEE EXPENSES

Awards	\$ 392.60	
Exhibition	291.84	
Registration	10.61	
Scientific	200.00	
Species	21.06	
Slides	9.24	\$ 925.35

OFFICE EXPENSES

Rent	\$ 600.00	
Heat & Janitor	420.00	
Supplies	160.44	
Printing (dues notices, stationery, invitation folder, etc.)	671.55	
Miscellaneous (telephone, lights also includes typewriter for Exhibition Chairman)	291.83	
Postage (on slides, Bulletins & books)	613.01	\$ 2,726.83

OTHER EXPENSES

Insurance	\$ 66.38	
Advertising	392.78	
Color Charts & other books for resale	466.98	
Refunds (orders for The Iris & \$96.50 to Society for La. Irises)	325.01	\$ 1,251.15

TOTAL		\$19,544.12
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RECEIPTS FOR 1952

MEMBERSHIP

Renewal	\$10,076.50	
New	3,017.00	
Family	1,420.00	
Sustaining	915.00	
Life	525.00	\$15,953.50

SLIDES		\$ 751.88
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BOOKS

Bulletins	\$ 149.00	
Check List (1939)	99.00	
Check List (1949)	1,307.50	
Other Books	879.50	\$ 2,435.00

For BRITISH IRIS SOCIETY	\$ 112.50
ADVERTISING	\$ 1,075.25
REGISTRATION	\$ 511.04
SHOW MATERIALS	\$ 160.95
MISCELLANEOUS	
Sale of Bonds (Capital Assets)	\$ 3,000.00
Membership lists, gifts to Society, refunds, etc.	1,109.69
	\$ 4,109.69
TOTAL	\$25,109.81

GEDDES DOUGLAS, *Secretary*

* * *

American Iris Society Medals

See description and pictures of Service and Hybridizers' Medals
—AIS Bulletin #84-3

GOLD MEDALS

Miss Grace Sturtevant.....	January, 1935	AIS Bulletin 56-27
John C. Wister.....		
Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckam..	January, 1941	AIS Bulletin 80-3

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS

Created in 1941: See Bulletin 80-3

Harry H. Everett.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin 84-3
Ben. Y. Morrison.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin 84-3
Robert S. Sturtevant.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin 84-3
William J. McKee.....	April, 1943	AIS Bulletin 89-11
Charles E. F. Gersdorff...	April, 1944	AIS Bulletin 93-80
Clarence Connell.....	December, 1944	AIS Bulletin 96-7
J. Marion Shull.....	December, 1944	AIS Bulletin 96-7
Mrs. Louise Blake.....	December, 1945	AIS Bulletin 100-23
Jesse E. Wills.....	January, 1947	AIS Bulletin 105-106
Howard R. Watkins.....	December, 1947	AIS Bulletin 109-40
Dr. Franklin Cook.....	January, 1949	AIS Bulletin 113-94
Junius P. Fishburn.....	January, 1949	AIS Bulletin 113-94
E. Greig Lapham.....	November, 1950	Not Printed in Bul.
Miss Caroline Dormon....	November, 1950	Not Printed in Bul.
L. F. Randolph.....	November, 1951	AIS Bulletin 125-78
Fred Cassebeer.....	October, 1952	AIS Bulletin 128-64
Guy Rogers.....	October, 1952	AIS Bulletin 128-64

HYBRIDIZERS' MEDALS

Created in 1941

Wylie McL. Ayres.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin	84-3
Sydney B. Mitchell.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin	84-3
Jesse C. Nicholls.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin	84-3
Hans P. Sass.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin	84-3
Jacob Sass.....	December, 1941	AIS Bulletin	84-3
Clarence G. White.....	April, 1943	AIS Bulletin	89-11
L. Merton Gage.....	April, 1943	AIS Bulletin	89-11
Dr. P. A. Loomis.....	April, 1944	AIS Bulletin	93-80
Carl Salbach.....	April, 1944	AIS Bulletin	93-80
Prof. E. O. Essig.....	April, 1944	AIS Bulletin	93-80
Rudolph E. Kleinsorge....	December, 1944	AIS Bulletin	96-7
David F. Hall.....	December, 1944	AIS Bulletin	96-7
Dr. Henry Lee Grant.....	December, 1944	AIS Bulletin	96-7
Paul Cook.....	December, 1945	AIS Bulletin	100-25
E. Greig Lapham.....	December, 1945	AIS Bulletin	100-28
Kenneth D. Smith.....	January, 1947	AIS Bulletin	105-106
Mrs. Charles G. Whiting....	December, 1947	AIS Bulletin	109-40
Dr. Robert J. Graves.....	January, 1949	AIS Bulletin	113-94
Geddes Douglas.....	January, 1949	AIS Bulletin	113-94
F. Cleveland Morgan.....	November, 1950	Not printed in Bul.	
Miss Isabella Preston.....	November, 1950	Not printed in Bul.	
Mrs. Thomas Nesmith.....	November, 1951	AIS Bulletin	125-78
Eric Nies.....	November, 1951	AIS Bulletin	125-78
Fred Deforest.....	October, 1952	AIS Bulletin	128-64
Orville Fay.....	October, 1952	AIS Bulletin	128-64

JOIN THE

British Iris Society

(FORMERLY THE IRIS SOCIETY)

Persons joining in early 1953 may receive the 1952 Yearbook if they so wish.

Send dues (\$3.00 per year) to

The AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY
Franklin Road
Brentwood, Tennessee

AWARDED IRIS, 1920-52 INCLUSIVE

Compiled by Charles Ulysses Bear

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Abelard (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'34	'36			
Abora	Hill, J. E.	'31	'30			
Admiral Nimitz	Graves	'48	'48			
Admiration	Smith, K.	'46	'49			
Adventure	Grant	'41	'43			
Alastor	Spender	'40	—	'41		
Alba Superba	Sass, J.	'43	'43	—	—	3
Aldura	Larsen	'43	'47			
Alice Harding	Cayeux	'33	—	'37	'33 Fr.	
Alicia	Rawlings	'48	'51			
Alline Rogers	Kleinsorge	'50	'51			
Allumeuse	Gage	'38	'38			
Alpine Glow	Kleinsorge	'45	'46			
Alta California	Mohr-Mit.	'31	'36			
Amandine	Douglas, G.	'46	'46	'48	—	D. 2 tie '51 D. 2 '52 6
Ambera (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'30	'31			
Amber Gem	Salbach	'46	'47			
Amigo	Williamson	'34	'36	'38	—	13
Amiquita (Cal.)	Nies	'51	'51			
Amity	Corey	'47	'47			
And Thor	Graves	'42	'42	—	—	2
Angelus	Egelberg	'37	'38	'39	—	7
Anitra	Sass, H. P.	'36	'37	—	—	1
Anna Williamson	Cook, P.	'46	'46			
Anne Newhard	Wiesner	'40	'44	—	—	2
Another Day (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	N	'35			
Answer	White, C. G.	N	'39			
Antigone	Cayeux	'39	—	—	'38 Fr.	
Apricot Glory	Muhlestein	'51	'51			
Apricot Supreme	Tompkins	'51	'51			
April (Old)	Lothrop	N	'30			
April Morn (D.B.)	Welch	'52	'52			
Arab Chief	Whiting	'44	'46	—	—	6
Arabian Prince (I.B.)	Simpson	'32	'30			
Arbutus	Lothrop	'33	'31			
Arcadia Buttercup	Milliken	'47	'48	—	—	
Arctic	Kleinsorge	'40	'41	'42	—	7
Arethusa	Gage	'40	'37			
Argus-Pheasant	De Forest	'48	'48	'50	'52 Am.	4
Argynnis	Williamson	'25	—	'28		
Ashtoreth	Beaudry	'32	'30			
At Dawning	Kirkland	'35	'36	'38	—	1
Athala	Cayeux	'36	—	'41		
Atroviolacea (D.B.)	Todaro	1856	'51	—		Caparne 52
Attye Eugenia	Snow	'36	'37			
Aubanel	Cayeux	'33	—	'38	—	4

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Auburn	Kleinsorge	'45	'46			
Augusta	McKee	'48	'48			
Autumn Brown	Lowry	'52	'52			
Autumn Elf (I.B.)	Brown, Dr. G. B.	'35	'36			
Autumn Frost	Schreiner	'34	'36			
Autumn King	Sass, H. P.	'24	'26			
Avatar	Williamson	'27	—	'29		
Avondale	Sass, H. P.	'34	'36			
Aztec Copper	Kleinsorge	'39	'40	—	—	2
Azure Skies	Pattison	'43	'43	'45	—	9
Baldwin	Sass, H. P.	'27	'26			
Ballerina	Hall, D.	'51	'51			
Ballet Dancer	Kleinsorge	'49	'49	'52		
Balmung	Sass, H. P.	'39	'40	'42	—	4
Baltis (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'48	'48			
Bandmaster	Hall, D.	'44	'44	—	—	8
Barbara Luddy	Lapham	'47	'47			
Baria (I.B.)	Cook, P.	'51	'51			
Bayou Sunset (La.)	MacMillan	'45	'50	—		M.S.D. 49
Bay State	Corey	'49	'49			
Beautiful Melody (La.)	Chowning	'51	'51			
Beauty Spot (D.M.B.)	Marx	'47	'49			
Belle Amie	Ohl-Muhlestein	'49	'50			
Belle Meade	Wills	'52	'52			
Bellerive	Benson, C. W.	'50	'50			
Berkeley Gold	Salbach	'42	'44	'46	—	8
Bernardino	Berry	'31	'30			
Betty Nesmith	Washington	'34	'36			
Bird Song	Corey	'52	'52			
Blackamoor	Sass, J.	'32	'31			
Black Banner	Nicholls	'42	'47	—	—	1
Black Diamond	Schreiner, B.	'51	'52			
Black Forest	Schreiner	'45	'46	'48	—	6
Black Hawk (I.B.)	Schreiner	'41	'42	'43		
Black Hills	Fay	'51	'51			
Black Ruby	Dolman	'49	'49			
Black Satin	Nesmith	'51	'51			
Black Wings	Kirkland	'30	'31	'33		D. 2 '35
Blazon (D.B.)	Welch	'52	'52			
Plizzard	Knowlton	'49	'49			
Blue Angel Wings	McKee	'49	'49			
Blue Band (D.B.)	Cook, P.	'50	'52			
Blue Blazes	Welch	'50	'51			
Blue Chip (La.)	Mrs. Alex F. Smith	'51	'51			
Blue Elegance (T.M.B.)	Jory	'48	'49			
Blue Ensign	Meyer, H. R.	'37	—	—	'50 Eng.	
Blue Glow	Nicholls	'42	'48			
Blue Hill	Sass, H. P.	'31	'32			
Blue June	Donahue	'35	'33			
Blue Mascot (D.B.)	Marx	'47	'49			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Blue Monarch	Sass, J.	'33	'36			
Blue Rhythm	Whiting	'45	'45	'47	'50 Am.	7
						D. 2 '49
Blue Rim	Larsen	'48	'49			
Blue Shimmer	Sass, J.	'42	'42	'44		10
Blue Spire	Milliken	'38	'39	—	—	3
Blue Triumph	Grinter	'34	'33	'36		
Blue Valley	Smith, K.	'47	'47	'49	—	6
Blumohr (T.M.B.)	Marx	'49	'49	'52		
Bonnie Lass (I.B.)	Douglas, G.	'40	'40			
Bonny	Lapham	'48	'50			
Bright Song	Schroeder	'47	'50			
Bright Melody	Snyder	'41	43	—	—	2
Brilliant Amber	Salbach	'47	'47			
Britannia	Tompkins	'49	'50			
Bronze Brocade	Nesmith	'48	'48			
Bronze Butterfly (Spur.)	Brenan	'51	'51			
Bronzino	Salbach	'37	'39			
Bronzspur (Spur.)	Nies	'41	'41	'45		
Brown Betty	White, C. G.	'34	'36			
Brown Thrasher	Kirkland	'41	'40	'43	—	5
Brunhilde	Salbach	'34	'36	'37	—	4
Bryce Canyon	Kleinsorge	'44	'45	'47	—	D. 2 '48 7
Burning Bronze	Ayres	'34	'33	'36		
Buttercup Lane	Hall, D.	'41	'40	—	—	2
Butterfly Wings (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'46	'47			
Cacique (Fulv.)	Berry	'25	'25			
Caddo (La.)	Trichel	'50	'50	M.S.D. '50		
Caesar's Brother (Sib.)	Morgan	'32	'36			
Cafe au Lait	Graham, S.	'38	'37			
Cahokia	Faught	'48	'49	'51		
California Gold	Mohr-Mit.	'33	'36	'37	—	D. 2 '37 4
California Peach	Salbach	'41	'41	—	—	3
California Rose	Salbach	'47	'47			
California Trek	White, C. G.	'41	'39	—	—	2
Cameroun	Cayeux	'38	—	'41		
Campfire Glow	Whiting	'47	'47			
Cape Bon	Tompkins	'45	'45	—	—	1
Capitola (I.M.B.)	Reinelt	'40	'47	'50		
Captain from Castile	De Forest	'51	'52			
Captain Wells	Cook, P.	'41	'42	'43	—	9
Carabella	De Forest	'49	'49			
Carillon	Wills, J.	'45	'45			
Caroline Burr	Smith, K.	'40	'40	'42	—	6
Carolyn D.	Riis	'21	'21			
Caroline Jane	De Forest	'51	'51			
Carousel	Douglas, G.	'48	'48	—	—	1
Casa Morena	De Forest	'43	'44	'46	—	8
Cascade Splendor	Kleinsorge	'45	'45	'47	—	7
Casque d'Or	Sass, J.	'37	'37			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Castalia	Williamson	'33	'36			
Cathedral Dome	Nesmith	'31	'36	—	—	1
Cedar Rose	Whiting	'41	'42			
Centurion	Wills, J.	'50	'50			
Challenger (I.B.)	Sass, J.	'29	'33			
Chamois	Kleinsorge	'44	'45	'48	—	7
Champagne Glow	Washington	'38	'39			
Chantilly	Hall, D.	'45	'45	'47	—	7
Char-Maize	Lyon	'49	'49	'52		
Cheerio	Ayres	'34	'36	'38	—	4
Cherie	Hall, D.	'47	'47	'49	'51 Am.	6
						D. 2 '50
Cherokee Chief (Spur.)	Nies	'50	'51			
Cherry Bounce (La.)	Nelson	'48	'50	M.S.D.	'51	
Chicory Blue	Douglas, G.	'42	'42	—	—	1
China Maid	Milliken	'36	'38	'39	—	13
Chinese White	McKee	'52	'52			
Chinook Pass	Norton	'50	'51			
Chiquita	Knowlton	'51	'51			
Chivalry	Wills, J.	'44	'44	'46	'47 Am.	8
Chosen	White, C. G.	'37	'38	'39	—	2
Christabel	Lapham	'36	'36	'38	—	12
Chromylla	Loomis	'30	'31	'32		
Chrysolite	Milliken	'41	'41			
City of Lincoln	Sass, H. P.	'36	'37	'39	—	D. 2 '41 13
Clara Noyes	Sass, H. P.	'30	'31	'32		
Claribel	Sass, J.	'36	'36	—	—	2
Claridad	Mohr-Mit.	'26	'25			
Clear Sailing	De Forest	'50	'50			
Cloth of Gold	Whiting	'45	'47	'50	—	5
Cloud Cap	De Forest	'50	'51			
Cloud Castle	Graves	'44	'44	'49	—	8
Color Carnival	De Forest	'49	'50			
Color Guard (Spur.)	Nies	'49	'51			
Columbia	Tompkins	'52	'52			
Concord Velvet	Crosby, L.	'52	'52			
Confetti	Schreiner	'49	'50			
Cool Spring (Sib.)	Kellogg	'40	'51			
Copper Crystal	Washington	'38	'37	—	—	2
Copper Glow	Douglas, G.	'45	'45			
Copper Lustre	Kirkland	'34	'35	'37	'38 Am.	4
Copper Piece	Kellogg	'36	'36			
Copper Pink	Kellogg	'41	'42	—	—	1
Copper Rose	Cook, P.	'41	'42	—	—	3
Coppersmith	Shull	'26	'26			
Coralie	Ayres	'32	'32	—	'33 Am.	
Coral Mist	Grant	'41	'42	—	—	1
Cordovan	Kleinsorge	'46	'47	'51	—	4
Coronet	Hall, D.	'38	'39			
Corporal Mary	Graves	'49	'49			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Cortez	Nesmith	'34	'33	—	—	1
Cosette (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'36	'36			
Country Lass	Walker, M. R.	'47	'47			
Creole Belle	Nicholls	'34	'36			
Criterion	Douglas, G.	'51	'52			
Crysoro (I.B.)	Nicholls	'31	'32			
Crystal Beauty	Sass, J.	'35	'36			
Crystal Pink	Simpson	'32	'31			
Cyrus (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'30	'32			
Cyrus the Great	Kirkland	'34	'36			
Damerine	Gage	'39	'41	—	—	1
Danube Wave	Schreiner	'47	'48	'51		
Dark Knight	Salbach	'34	'36			
Dauntless	Connell	'29	—	—	'29 Am.	
Daybreak	Kleinsorge	'41	'42	'43	— D. 2 '45	10
Deep Night	Corey	'47	'48			
Deep Velvet	Salbach	'39	'41	'42	—	10
Delight	Sturtevant	'23	—	'28		
Depute Nomblot	Cayeux	'29	—	'36	'30 Fr.	4
Deseret	Thorup	'36	'37			
Desert Gold	Kirkland	'29	'31	'32		
Desert Song	Fay	'46	'46	'49	—	6
Desert Twilight	Miess	'52	'52			
Directeur Pinelle	Cayeux	'32	—	'37	—	1
Display	Grant	'42	'42	—	—	3
Distance	Cook, P.	'46	'46	'49	—	6
Dolly Madison	Williamson	'27	'26			
Dolly Varden	Hall, D.	'50	'50			
Down East	Tobie	'43	'43	—	—	2
Doxa (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'29	'28			
Dreadnaught	Kirkland	N	'28			
Dreamcastle	Cook, P.	'43	'44	'48	—	8
Dubrovnik	Williamson	'38	'40	—	—	3
Dune Sprite	Shull	'32	'31			
Dutch Defiance (Spur.)	Nies	'43	'45	'49		
Dymia	Shuber	'36	'37			
Easter Bonnet	Maxwell-Norton	'44	'46	—	—	4
Easter Gold	Essig	'46	'46			
Easter Morn	Essig	'32	'31	'33	—	4
Ebony Echo	Tompkins	'48	'49			
Ebony Isle	De Forest	'49	'50			
Ebony Queen	Sass Bros.	'47	'47			
E. B. Williamson	Cook, P.	'37	'38	'39	—	5
Eclador	Cayeux	'32	—	'36	'32 Fr.	
Edward Lapham	Lapham	'42	'40			2
Eilah	Loomis	'35	'37			
El Capitan	Mohr-Mit.	'26	'25			
Eleanor Blue	Salbach	'33	'36			
Eleanor Roosevelt (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.-McDade	'33	'36	'37		
Eleanor Temple	Bodley	N	'21			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Elegans	Smith, K.	'43	'45			
Elizabeth Egelberg	Egelberg	'29	'29			
Elizabeth of England	Miles	'45	'52			
Elizabeth Washington (La.)	Washington	'31	'33			
Ella Winchester	Grinter	'35	'36			
Elmohr (T.M.B.)	Loomis	'42	'42	'44	'45 Am.	10
Eloise Lapham	Lapham	'32	'32			
El Paso	Kleinsorge	'49	'50			
Elsa Sass	Sass, H. P.	'39	'39	'41	—	13
El Tovar	Sass, H. P.	'33	'32	'33		
Elysian	Saur	'32	'26			
Emma Moser	Kannapell	N	'26			
Erebian	Loomis	'31	'30			
Eric the Red (Sib.)	Whitney	'44	'44	'46	M. '52, M. 2 '51	
Eros	Mead-Riedel	'34	'34	'36		
Esquire	Lothrop	'45	'47	—	—	2
Ethel Peckham	Williamson	'32	'32	'36		
Ethelyn Kleitz	Gage	'40	'38			
Etoile d'Or	Douglas, G.	'43	'43			
Evensong	Frazee, Mrs. H. N.	'50	'50			
Exclusive	Grant	'35	'37	'39	—	4
Extravaganza	Douglas, G.	'44	'44	'47	—	8
Fabulous Kate	Muhlestein	'50	'52			
Fairday	McKee	'49	'49			
Fair Elaine	Mitchell	'38	'39	'40		13
Fairy Flax (I.B.)	Cook, P.	'51	'51			
Fairy Foam	Mitchell	'48	'48			
Fairy Light (Spur.)	Thorup	'48	'48			
Fairy Lustre	Washington	'40	'40			
Fall Days	Smith, K.	'47	'47	—	—	1
Fantasy	Hall, D.	'47	'47	'49	—	6
Far West	Kleinsorge	'36	'37			
Fiesta	White, C. G.	'36	'35			
Firecracker	Hall, D.	'43	'43	—	—	8
Fire Dance	Fay	'47	'47	—	—	1
Flamely	Cook, P.	'42	'44			
Flora Campbell	Hillson	'40	'40			
Flora Zenor	Sass, J.	'42	'42	'44	—	3
Florentine	Cayeux	'37	—	'40	—	3
Fort Knox	Milliken	'41	'41	'44	—	2
Francelia	McKee	'44	'44	—	—	3
Frances Kent	De Forest	'51	'52			
Franconia	Graves	'42	'42	—	—	3
Frank Adams	Lapham	'37	'38	'40	—	6
Frost Glint	Whiting	'51	'51			
Gala Finale	De Forest	'50	'52			
Gallant Leader	Wiesner	'39	'39	—	—	1
Camalia	Simpson	'27	'24			
Garden Flame	Sass, H. P.	'41	'40	'43	—	3
Garden Glory	Whiting	'43	'45	'47	—	7

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Garden Magic	Grinter	'36	'37	—	—	6
Garnet Glow	Sass, H. E.	'51	'52			
Gay Border	De Forest	'49	'49			
Gay Deceiver (La.)	Mrs. C. G. Clark	'51	'51			
Gaylord	Douglas, G.	'49	'49			
Gay Orchid	Muhlestein	'49	'49			
Gay Seniorita	Salbach	'44	'45			
General Patton	Kleinsorge	'47	'47			
Gentius (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'34	'36			
Gentle Florence	Taylor, C. C.	'47	'47			
Gilead	Andrews	'31	'32			
Glee (D.B.)	McKinney	'23	—	'28		
Glen Ellen	Connell	'39	'39	—	—	3
Gloriole	Gage	'33	'33	'35	—	13
Glowing Embers	Sturtevant	'23	—	'28		
Goldbeater	Kleinsorge	'44	'45	'51	—	7
Golden Bear	Mitchell	'36	'37	—	—	1
Golden Bow (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'35	'36	'38		
Golden Eagle	Hall, D.	'42	'42	—	—	2
Golden Fleece	Sass, J.	'40	'40	'42	—	12
Golden Gleam	Miess	'51	'52			
Golden Glory	Jackson, H.	'27	'26			
Golden Hawk	Smith, K.	'51	'52			
Golden Hind	Chadburn	'31	—	'37	'34 Eng.	4
Golden Light	Sass, H. P.	'33	'36			
Golden Majesty	Salbach	'38	'39	40	—	D. 2 '42 13
Golden Plover	De Forest	'50	'51			
Golden Ruffles	Taylor, C. C.	'46	'46	'49	—	1
Golden Russet	Hall, D.	'46	'47	'52	—	3
Golden Spangle	Cassebeer	'44	'44			
Golden Spike	Whiting	'40	'40	'42	—	4
Golden Symphony	Horton	'44	'50			
Golden Treasure	Schreiner	'36	'36	'38	—	D. 2 '40 12
Golden West (I.B.)	Sass, J.	'36	'36			
Gold Foam	Nesmith	'33	'34			
Gold Imperial	Sturtevant	'24	'22	'28		
Gold Lace	Lothrop	'32	'31			
Gold Ruffles	Muhlestein	'47	'48			
Gold Sovereign	Whiting	'49	'50			
Good Cheer	Sturtevant	'36	'34			
Good News	Kleinsorge	'46	'47			
G. P. Baker	Perry	'30	—	—	'30 Eng.	
Grace Mohr (T.M.B.)	Jory	'35	'36	'39	—	1
Grand Canyon	Kleinsorge	'41	'43	'44	—	9
Great Lakes	Cousins	'38	'39	'40	'42 Am.	13
Green Mohr (T.M.B.)	Muhlestein	'51	'52			
Green Pastures	Heller	'47	'47			
Green Spot (I.B.)	Cook, P.	'51	'51			
Greig Lapham	Gage	'48	'48			
Gudrun	Dykes, K.	'30	—	'36	'31 Eng.	10

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Gulf Stream	Fay	'46	'46			
Gwendolyn	Bodley	'31	'21			
Gypsy	Kleinsorge	'44	'45	—	—	6
Gypsy Classic	De Forest	'50	'52			
Gypsy Rose	Whiting	'46	'49			
Happy Birthday	Hall, D.	'52	'52			
Happy Days	Mitchell	'34	'35	'37	---	3
Harriet Presby	Presby	'22	'22			
Harriet Thoreau	Cook, P.	'44	'45	---	---	7
Heather Rose	Hall, D.	'50	'51			
Heigho (T.M.B.)	Craig	'49	'49			
Helen Astor (Sib.)	Whitney-Kellogg	'38	'41	'42		
Helen Collingwood	Smith, K.	'49	'50	'52		
Helen Fitzgerald	Thorup	'48	'49			
Helen McGregor	Graves	'46	'46	'48	'49 Am.	6
Helen McKenzie	Graves	'50	'50			
Heritage	Hall, D.	'49	'49	'51		
Hermene	Parker, J. B.	'33	'31			
Hermitage	Kirkland	'31	'30			
High Seas	Corey	'52	'52			
High Tor	Fielding	'52	'52			
Hi Time	Hall, D.	'50	'50			
Honeyflow	Tompkins	'44	'46			
Honor Bright	De Forest	'51	'51			
Hoogie Boy	Muhlestein	'49	'49			
Hoosier Sunrise	Lapham	'42	'43			
Humming Bird	Knowlton	'52	'52			
Hurricane	Craig	'49	'49			
Hymettus	Hill, J. E.	'31	'29			
Icy Blue	Weed	'40	'41	—	—	3
Illinois	Hall, D.	'49	'50			
Illinois Sunshine	Faught	'46	'49			
Illusion (T.M.B.)	Kleinsorge	'43	'47			
Imperial Blush	Sass, H. P.	'32	'36			
Inca Chief	Mitsch	'52	'52			
Indiana Night	Cook, P.	'42	'42	'44	---	6
Indian Chief	Ayres	'29	'26			
Invictus	Hall, D.	'41	'40			
Invocation	Hall, D.	'45	'47			
Jack Frost	Corey	'51	'51			
Jane Phillips	Graves	'50	'50	'52		
Janet Butler	McKee	'38	'37			
Jasmania	Ayres	'35	'36	'37	---	3
Jasmine	Grant	'44	'44	—	—	2
Jasper Agate	Mrs. T. A. Williams	'43	'44	—	—	1
Jean Cayeux	Cayeux	'31	—	'36	'31 Fr.	4
Jean Lafitte	Wash-Stahl	'35	'36			
Jeb Stuart	Washington	'32	'33	'35		
Jelloway	Parker, J. B.	'37	'37	'38		
Jennett Dean	Sturtevant	'19	'22			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Jericho	McKee	'50	'50			
Joy (I. B.)	Carpenter, C.	'42	'43			
Joyance	Dykes, K.	'29	—	—	'29 Eng.	
Joycette	Sass, J.	'32	'32	'36		
Juliet	Kleinsorge	'46	'47			
Junaluska	Kirkland	'34	'36	'37	—	D. 2 '38 7
June Bride	Hall, D.	'52	'52			
Kalifa Fatima (Onco)	White, C. G.	'52	'52			
Kalinga	Kleinsorge	'34	'36			
Kansas Ingleside (I.B.)	Hillson	'39	'47			
Katharine Fay	Fay	'45	'45	'47	—	7
Katharine McFarland	Spitzer	'26	'26			
Keene Valley	Smith, K.	'49	'50			
Keepsake (I.B.)	Cook, P.	'36	'38		Caparne 2	'51 & '52
Kezar Lake	Knowlton	'51	'51			
King Juba	Sass, H. P.	'31	'32			
King Karl	Sass, J.	'25	—	'27		
K. V. Ayres	Ayres	'32	'31			
Laddie	Miess	'51	'51			
Lady Albright	Muhlestein	'50	'50			
Lady Boscawen	Graves	'46	'46	'48	—	6
Lady Dozier	Dozier	'51	'51			
Lady Ilse	Smith, K.	'51	'52			
Lady Lavender	Ayres	N	'26			
Lady Louise	Graves	'47	'47			
Lady Mohr (T.M.B.)	Salbach	'44	'44	'46	—	8
Lady Naomi	Fay	'41	'42	—	—	1
Lady Paramount	White, C. G.	'34	'32	'36		
L'Aiglon	Shull	'26	'24			
Lake Breeze	Fay	'45	'45	—	—	2
Lake George	Smith, K.	'45	'45	—	—	4
Lake Shannon	De Forest	'45	'46			
Lake Tenaya	Miess	'50	'50			
Lancaster	Cook, P.	'40	'41	—	—	3
Lark Song (Spur.)	Nies	'46	'46			
La Rochelle	Bissell	N	'23			
Late Sun	De Forest	'40	'42	—	—	2
Laurentia (Fulv.)	Williams, F. F.	'33	'31			
Leading Lady	Lyell	'49	'50			
Leilani	Washington	'43	'45			
Lighthouse	Salbach	'36	'37	'40	—	8
Lights On	Lapham	'46	'46			
Lilac Lane	Whiting	'47	'48	'51	—	1
Lily Pons	Stahl-Wash.	'35	'36			
Limelight	Hall, D.	'52	'52			
Linda Leach (La.)	MacMillan	'49	'51			
Little Elsa (D.B.)	Muhlestein	'48	'48			
L. Merton Gage	Lapham	'42	'42	—	—	2
Lockett's Luck (La.)	Collected	'47	'50			
Lodestar	Hall, C. H.	'25	—	'27		

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Lord Dongan	Smith, K.	'40	'40	—	—	7
Lori May	De Forest	'41	'44			
Los Angeles	Mohr-Mit.	'27	'43	'44	—	11
Losantiville	Smith, L. R.	'26	'26			
Lothario	Schreiner	'42	'45	—	—	4
Loudoun	Fendall	'24	'24			
Louise Blake	Smith, K.	'43	'44	'47	—	2
Louvois	Cayeux	'36	—	'39	—	6
Lovelace	Mitchell	'48	'48			
Love Story	Sapp	'49	'50			
Lucrezia Bori	Schreiner	'35	'36			
Lynn Langford	Hall, D.	'46	'46	'50	—	6
Mabel Chadburn	Chadburn	'39	—	—	'41 Eng.	
Madame Louis Aureau	Cayeux	'34	—	'39	'34 Fr.	2
Madame Maurice Lassailly	Cayeux	'35	—	'39	'35 Fr.	2
Magic Sails	Nesmith	'51	'51			
Magnificent	Fry	'23	'20			
Majenica	Cook, P.	'41	'43	—	—	2
Maluska	Nesmith	'33	'34			
Manchu Prince	Washington	'37	'37			
Mandalay	Hall, D.	'43	'43			
Marco Polo	Schreiner	'36	'37			
Mareschal Ney	Williamson	'30	'32			
Margot Holmes (M.A.P.)	Perry	'27	—	—	'27 Eng.	
Marquita	Cayeux	'31	—	'36	—	3
Martha Le Grande (Sib.)	Washington	'35	'36			
Martha Washington (La.)	Washington	'31	'30			
Mary Brooks	Bodley	N	'21			
Mary Ellen	McKee	'47	'47			
Mary E. Nicholls	Nicholls	'39	'40	'43	—	5
Mary Geddes	Stahl-Wash.	'31	'30	'33	'36 Am.	
Mary Lee Donahue	Gage	'35	'33			
Mary Randall	Fay	'51	'51			
Mary Vernon	McKee	'42	'42	'45	—	7
Masked Ball	Buss	'49	'52			
Master Charles	Williamson, M.	'43	'44	'46	—	8
Matterhorn	Sass, J.	'38	'38	'40	—	12
Mattie Gates	Sass Bros.	'46	'46	'50	—	1
Matula	Sass, H. P.	'39	'39	—	—	4
Mauna Loa	Berry	'26	'26			
Maxwelton	Maxwell-Norton	'51	'52			
Maya	Stahl-Wash.	'35	'35	—	—	1
May Day	Hall, D.	'39	'39	—	—	3
Mayling Soong	Lewis, H.	'39	'38			
Maytime	Whiting	'50	'50			
McGregor (Fulv.)	Washington	'31	'33			
Melanie	Hillson	'41	'41	—	—	3
Meldoric	Ayres	'30	'31			
Melitza	Nesmith	'40	'40	'42	—	5
Mellowglow	Whiting	'42	'42	—	—	6



Tall bearded variety Tital Lady (background) and crested iris tectorum (foreground) make colorful display in Fraim Garden, Waltham, Mass. photo by frese

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Melodist	De Forest	'46	'47			
Melody Lane	Hall, D.	'49	'50	'52		
Memphis Belle	Pierce, J.	'52	'52			
Mexican Magic	Whiting	'47	'47			
Mexico	Kleinsorge	'43	'44	—	—	6
Michelangelo	Weed	'36	'37			
Michigan State (Spur.)	Nies	'43	'45			
Midshipman (La.)	Richard, J. G.	'50	'50			
Midwest Gem	Sass, H. P.	'37	'37	—	—	4
Mildred Presby	Farr	'23	—	'28		
Ming Yellow	Glutzbeck	'38	'38	'41	—	10
Minnie Colquitt	Sass, H. P.	'42	'43	'45	—	9
Miobelle	McKee	'45	'45			
Miogem	McKee	'47	'47	—	—	1
Mirabelle	Whiting	'41	'41			
Mirror Lake	Muhlestein	'47	'48			
Miss California	Salbach	'37	'38	—	—	6
Missouri	Grinter	'33	'33	'35	'37 Am.	12
Missouri Night	Callis	'38	'41	—	—	2
Misty Gold	Schreiner	'43	'45	—	—	2
Mohr Majesty (T.M.B.)	Walker, M. R.	'52	'52			
Mohrson (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'35	'35	'37		
Monadnock	Salbach	'37	'39	—	—	2
Monomoy	McKee	'36	'34			
Moon Gleam	Marx	'47	'49			
Moonglo	Williamson	'35	'36	—	—	2
Moonlight Madonna	Sass, J.	'43	'43	'45	—	9
Moonlight Serenade	Naylor	'52	'52			
Moonlit Sea	Sass, J.	'43	'43			
Moon Magic	Shull	'31	'32			
Moontide	McKee	'46	'46			
Morning Bright	Cook, P.	'51	'52			
Morning Song	White, C. G.	N	'39			
Morning Splendor	Shull	'23	'22			
Morocco Rose	Loomis	'37	'37	—	—	4
Mountain Lake (Sib.)	Gersdorff	'38	'42	'44		
Mountain Sky	Milliken	'41	'41			
Mountain Snow	Kellogg	'37	'36			
Mount Cloud	Milliken	'36	'36	'39	—	4
Mount Hermon	Lowry	'45	'45	—	—	1
Mount Washington	Essig	'37	'39	'40	—	4
Mrs. A. S. Hoyt (I.B.)	Sass, J.	'27	'27			
Mrs. Douglas Pattison	Craig	'50	'51			
Mrs. J. L. Gibson	Gibson	'30	—	—	'49 Eng.	
Mrs. Paul B. Riis	Riis	'21	'21			
Mrs. Silas Waters	Ayres	'37	'39			
Mt. Whitney (Spur.)	Milliken	'33	'32			
Mulberry Rose	Schreiner	'41	'43	'44	—	9
My Lady	McKinney	'24	—	'25		
My Maryland	Sheets	'30	'30			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Mystic Melody	Stevens, W. R.	'51	'52			
Nada (Ev.)	Giridlian	'36	'39	'41		
Nancy Lea	Simpson	N	'24			
Naranja	Mitchell	'35	'36	'37	— D. 2 tie	'39 4
Nelson of Hilly (I.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'41	'41	'43		
Neon	Salbach	'34	'36			
Nepenthe	Connell	'31	'32			
New Hope	De Forest	'50	'51			
New Horizon	Fay	'46	'47			
New Snow	Fay	'46	'46	'48	— D. 2 tie	'51 6
Nicole Lassailly	Cayeux	'38	—	—	'37 Fr.	
Nightfall	Hall, D.	'42	'43	'45	—	5
Nightingale	Hall, D.	'42	'44			
Noel	White, C. G.	'40	'41			
Northwestern	Cook, F.	'51	'51			
Ojibway	Kirkland	'35	'36			
Ola Kala	Sass, J.	'43	'43	'45	'48 Am. D 2	'47 9
Old Parchment	Kleinsorge	'39	'40	'41	—	9
Olive Eva	Christenson, E.	'51	'51			
Olympio	Cayeux	'36	—	—	'36 Fr.	
One Clear Call	Tompkins	'51	'51			
On Guard	Carpenter, C.	'49	'49			
Opal Dawn	Sturtevant	'34	'33			
Orange Gem	McKee	'48	'48			
Orange Glow	Cassebeer	'43	'44			
Orangeman	Waters, Don	'46	'47			
Orchid Sprite (Cal.)	Nies	'43	'46	'48		
Orelia	De Forest	'47	'48			
Oriana	Sass, H. P.	'33	'33			
Oriental Bazaar	Buneaux	'48	'48			
Oriental Glory	Salbach	'50	'52			
Orloff	Sass, H. P.	'38	'37	—	—	2
Ormaco (I.M.B.)	Kleinsorge	'42	'47			
Ormohr (T.M.B.)	Kleinsorge	'37	'39	'40	—	8
Osprey	Berry,	'27	'27			
Overture	Hall, D.	'44	'44	—	—	1
Oyez (I.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'38	'40	'41		
Ozone	Sass, J.	'35	'36	'38	—	4
Pacemaker	Lapham	'50	'50			
Padusoy (I.B.)	Sass, J.	'29	'28			
Pagan Princess	Douglas, G.	'48	'48			
Pagan Royal	Douglas, G.	'51	'52			
Pale Dawn	Fay	'47	'47			
Pale Moonlight	Essig	'31	'33	—	—	2
Pale Primrose	Whiting	'46	'50			
Palomar	Berry	'31	'30			
Palomino	Hall, D.	'52	'52			
Paradise Pink	Lapham	'50	'50	'52		
Parthenon	Connell	'34	'36			
Party Dress	Muhlestein	'51	'51			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Pathfinder	Whiting	'48	'48			
Path of Gold (D.B.)	Hodson, E. L.	'43	'51			
Patrice	De Forest	'45	'46			
Patricia	Sass, H. P.	'39	'40			
Peach Parfait	Craig	'49	'49			
Peg Dabagh (T.M.B.)	Craig	'48	'48			
Persia	Ayres	'29	'28	—	—	3
Persian Prince	Sass, H. P.	'41	'42			
Peshawar (I.M.B.)	Schreiner	'37	'41	'43		
Phoebe	Douglas, G.	'41	'41			
Phosphor	Shull	'31	'32			
Pierre Menard	Faught	'48	'48	'50	—	2
Pinafore Lass	Cook, F.	'51	'52			
Pink Bountiful	Cook, P.	'49	'51			
Pink Cameo	Fay	'46	'46	'48	—	6
Pink Formal	Muhlestein	'49	'49	'51	—	2
Pink Lady	Washington	'34	'36			
Pink Plume	Schreiner	'51	'52			
Pink Reflection	Cook, P.	'42	'42	'44	—	6
Pink Ruffles (I.B.)	Smith, K.	'40	'40	'42	—	2
Pink Satin	Sass, J.	'30	'31			
Pink Sensation	Hall, D.	'48	'50	'52		
Pinnacle	Stevens, W. R.	'49	'49	'51	—	2
Pluie d'Or	Cayeux	'28	—	—	'28 Fr.	
Plum Pretty	De Forest	'49	'50			
Polar King	Donahue	'30	'31	'32		
Ponder	McKee	'50	'50			
Port Wine	Sass, H. E.	'50	'50			
Prairie Gold	Sass, H. P.	'26	'26			
Prairie Sunset	Sass, H. P.	'40	'37	'41	'43 Am.	13
Premier Peach	Hall, D.	'46	'46			
Present (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'42	'47	'49		
Pretender	Cook, P.	'51	'52			
Pretty Pansy	Sass Bros.	'49	'50			
Pretty Quadroon	Kleinsorge	'48	'48	'50	—	3
Primrose	Sturtevant	'25	—	'28		
Primus (D.B.)	Welch	'50	'50	Caparne	'51	
Prince of Orange	Kleinsorge	'40	'42	'44	—	3
Priority	Lapham	'45	'47			
Priscilla (I.B.)	Whiting	'42	'43	'47	—	7
Promise (D.B.)	Cook, P.	'52	'52			
Prospector	Kleinsorge	'50	'51			
Purissamohr (T.M.B.)	Weidner, E.	'52	'52			
Purple Haze	Sass, H. P.	'27	'27			
Quaker Mischief	White, C. G.	'48	'47			
Quechee	Knowlton	'50	'50			
Quinnipiac (I.B.)	Van Name	'28	'26			
Quivera	Sass, J.	'28	'31			
Radiant	Salbach	'36	'38	—	—	4
Radiation	Hall, D.	'48	'48	'50	—	2

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Rae	Lothrop	'32	'30			
Raejean	Whiting	'40	'42	—	—	1
Rainbow Room	Sass, J.	'46	'47	'51	—	2
Rajah Brooke	Norton, L.	'45	'46			
Rameses	Sass, H. P.	'29	'31	—	'32 Am.	3
Ranger	Kleinsorge	'43	'44	'46	—	8
Raspberry Ribbon	Schreiner.	'51	'51			
Red Amber	Loomis	'42	'43			
Red Bonnet	Gage	'39	'39	—	—	1
Red Comet	McKee	'36	'35			
Red Dominion	Ayres	'31	'31			
Red Flare	Milliken	'32	'31			
Red Gleam	Lapham	'39	'40	'41	—	6
Red Majesty	Douglas, G.	'45	'48			
Red Orchid (I.B.)	Sass, J.	'34	'36			
Red Radiance	Grinter	'31	'32			
Red Robe	Nicholls	'30	'32			
Red Torch	Sass, H. P.	'47	'47	—	—	1
Red Valor	Nicholls	'39	'40	'43	—	11
Redward	Cook, P.	'42	'45	—	—	1
Redwyne	McKee	'45	'45	—	—	1
Relentless	Cook, P.	'48	'50			
Remembrance	Hall, D.	'42	'43	'44	—	7
Rendezvous	Tompkins	'50	'50			
Reveille	Tobie	'44	'45			
Rich Raiment	Craig	'49	'50			
Rilla Gabbert	Carpenter, C.	'46	'46			
Robert	Ayres	'33	'36			
Rocket	Whiting	'45	'45	'47	—	7
Rodeo	De Forest	'47	'49			
Rookwood	Wareham	'39	'39			
Rosabella	Kleinsorge	'51	'52			
Rose Dominion	Connell	'31	'32			
Rose Splendor	Kleinsorge	'47	'48	—	—	1
Rose Top	Sass, H. P.	'41	'43			
Rosy Wings	Gage	'35	'34	'36	'39 Am.	5
Roundelay	Berry	N	'28			
Royal Beauty	McKee	'32	'31	'32		
Royal Coach	Sass, H. P.	'39	'39	—	—	3
Royal Gem (La.)	Mrs. A. F. Smith	'51	'51	M.S.D.	'52	
Royal Robe	Kirkland	N	'28			
Royal Scot	Hall, D.	'44	'44			
Royal Glow (I.B.)	Schreiner	'41	'42	'48		
Ruffled Bouquet	Rees, C.	'47	'52			
Russet Flame (Spur.)	Nies	'41	'50			
Russet Wings	Wills	'46	'46	'52		
Ruth	Innes	'50	'51			
Ruth Dormon (La.)	Trichel	'50	'50			
Ruth Pollock	Sass, H. P.	'39	'39	'41	—	6
Sable	Cook, P.	'38	'37	'40	—	13

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Sable Night	Cook, P.	'52	'52			
Sacramento	Mohr-Mit.	'29	'31			
Sahara	Pilkington	'34	—	'38	'35 Eng.	
Salamonie	Cook, P.	'46	'46			
Salar	De Forest	'40	'41			
Salmonette	Sass, J.	'46	'47			
Samite	Whiting	'52	'52			
Samovar	Hall, D.	'41	'41			
San Antone	Kleinsorge	'47	'48			
San Diego	Mohr-Mit.	'29	'31			
San Francisco	Mohr-Mit.	'27	—	—	'27 Am.	3
Santa Fe	Mohr-Mit.	'30	'32			
Sara Cheek (La.)	Washington	'31	'30			
Sarah Goodloe	Douglas, G.	'49	'49			
Sarah Lee Shields	Graves	'51	'51			
Saucy Minx (La.)	Dormon, C.	'51	'51			
Saugatuck (Spur.)	Nies	'41	'41			
Savage	Craig	'49	'51			
Seafarer	Buttrick	'49	'49			
Sea Lark	Muhlestein	'46	'47			
Seduction	Cayeux	'33	—	'37	—	2
Selene	Connell	'31	'32			
Selerno (I.B.)	Washington	'37	'37			
Seminole	Farr	'20	'20			
Senatobia	Simpson	'28	'24			
Sequatchie	Caldwell, W.	'44	'44	—	—	1
Sequoiah	Shull	'26	'24			
Shah Jehan	Neel	'32	—	'37	—	4
Sharkskin	Douglas, G.	'42	'43	'46	—	8
Shawano	Williamson	'39	'40			
Sheriffa (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'42	'43	'45		
Shining Waters	Essig	'33	'34	'35	—	12
Shirvan	Loomis	'32	'32	'36		
Siegfried	Sass, H. P.	'36	'36	'38	—	2
Sierra Blue	Essig	'32	'33	—	'35 Am.	11
Sir Knight	Ashley	'34	'36			
Sir Launcelot	Sass, J.	'35	'37			
Sky Maid	Walker, M. R.	'44	'45			
Sky Ranger	Hall, D.	'48	'49	'52		
Smolder	Nicholls	'37	'41			
Snow Belle	McKee	'38	'37			
Snow Carnival	Graves	'42	'42	'44	—	10
Snowcrest (Sib.)	Gage	'32	'36			
Snow Crystal	Wills, J.	'47	'47			
Snow Flurry	Rees	'39	'39	'41	—	12
Snowking	Sass, H. P.	'35	'36	'37	—	D 2 tie '39 4
Snow Maiden (D.B.)	Chadwick	'35	'36			
Snosheen	Sass, H. E.	'50	'50			
Snow Velvet	Sass, H. P.	'42	'42	—	—	3
Soledad (I.B.)	Mohr	'22	—	'28		

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Solid Gold	Kleinsorge	'51	'51			
Solid Mahogany	Sass, J.	'44	'44	'47	—	8
Somebody (T.M.B.)	White, C. G.	N	'36			
Some Love (I.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'38	'39	'40		
Song of Gold	Essig	'37	'39	—	—	1
Song of Songs	Crosby	'50	'50			
Sonnet	Hill, J. E.	'31	'30			
Sonny Boy (I.B.)	Kirkland	'39	'40	—	—	2
Sonrisa	De Forest	'42	'45			
Sorrel Top	Mitchell	'43	'47			
Sound Money (D.B.)	Sass, J.	'35	'36	Caparne '50		
Sousun	Essig	'45	'45			
Southern Pacific	Taylor, W. E.	'43	'47			
Southland (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'34	'36	'39		
Spanish Fandango	Kleinsorge	'51	'52			
Spanish Peaks	Loomis	'47	'48	'50	—	5
Spellbound	Linse	'51	'52			
Spindrift	Loomis	'44	'45	—	—	4
Spokan	Sass, J.	'33	'36			
Springmaid	Loomis	'32	'32			
Spring Prom	Hall, D.	'38	'37			
Spring Romance	Miess	'49	'50			
Spring Secretary	White, C. G.	'41	'41			
Spring Sunshine	Milliken	'47	'47			
Spun Gold	Glutzbeck	'40	'39	'42	'44 Am.	12 D 2 '43
Stained Glass	Wilhelm	'39	'40	—	—	2
Stardom	Hall, D.	'41	'40	'43	—	6
Starless Night	Sass, J.	'41	'43			
Star Shine	Wills, J.	'49	'49	'51		
Staten Island	Smith, K.	'47	'48	'51	—	1
Steepway	Scott	'22	'20			
Stella Polaris	Smith, K.	'40	'39	—	—	5
Storm King	Nicholls	'40	'41	—	—	4
St. Regis	Caldwell	'47	'48			
Stylish (D.B.)	Welch	'51	'52			
Sukey of Salem	Nesmith	'46	'46			
Sultan's Robe	Salbach	'45	'46			
Summer Song	Nesmith	'51	'52			
Summer Tan	Kirkland	'35	'36			
Summertime	Caldwell, W.	'49	'49			
Sundance	Nesmith	'40	'40			
Sundust	Washington	'36	'35			
Sunlight	Sturtevant	'29	'28			
Sunmist	Nicholls	'34	'36			
Sunny Day (Spur.)	Sass, H. P.	'31	'36			
Sunray	Hall, D.	'50	'51			
Sunset Blaze	Kleinsorge	'48	'49	'51		
Sunset Serenade	Sass, J.	'43	'43	'45	—	3
Sun Spot	Grant	'41	'41			

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Suntan	Mitchell	'35	'36			
Susa (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'34	'36			
Suzette	Knowlton	'45	'45	—	—	3
Sweet Alibi	White, C. G.	'35	'32			
Syllabub	Douglas, G.	'50	'50			
Sylvan Belle	Peck, A. E.	'44	'48			
Sylvia Murray	Norton, L.	'44	'46	'49	—	6
Symbol	White, C. G.	'41	'39			
Syringa	Lowry	'47	'47	—	—	1
Tally Ho	Hall, D.	'49	'50			
Tampa (D.B.)	Cook, P.	'36	'38			
Tapestry Rose	Hall, D.	'42	'42			
Tea Rose	Whiting	'44	'45	—	—	1
Technicolor	Whiting	'50	'50			
Templar	White, C. G.	'47	'47			
Temple Bells	Hall, D.	'52	'52			
Tenaya	Essig	'33	'36			
The Admiral	Hall, D.	'41	'40	'44	—	11
The Bishop	Washington	'37	'38	—	—	3
The Black Douglas	Sass, J.	'34	'36			
The Capitol	Maxwell-Norton	'44	'46	'51	—	3
The Darb	Grant	'40	'40			
The Guardsman	Grant	'39	'40	—	—	1
The Kahn (La.)	Dormon, C.	'49	'51	M.S.D. 2 tie '52		
Thelma Jean	Peck, A. E.	'39	'39			
The Mad Hatter	Lyon	'51	'51			
Theme	Lothrop	'32	'30			
The Red Douglas	Sass, J.	'37	'36	'39	'41 Am.	13
Thotmes III	Kleinsorge	'50	'51			
Three Cheers	Cook, P.	'45	'46	—	—	2
Three Oaks	Whiting	'43	'45	'49	—	5
Tiffanja	De Forest	'42	'44	'46	—	8
Tiffany	Sass, H. P.	'38	'38	'43	—	11
Tishomingo	Caldwell	'42	'42	'44	—	2
Titian Lady	Douglas, G.	'41	'41			
Tobacco Road	Kleinsorge	'42	'44	'46	—	8
Topazin	Simpson	'25	'26			
Tosca	Benson	'49	'50			
Tournament	Wills, J.	'48	'48			
Trail's End	Williamson	'34	'36			
Tranquility	Fay	'50	'50			
Tranquil Moon	Cook, P.	'48	'50			
Treasure Island	Kleinsorge	'37	'39	'45	—	10
Treva	De Forest	'45	'46			
Triptych	Wareham	'39	'38			
Tropic Night (Sib.)	Morgan	'37	'51			
Tropic Seas	Shull	'24	'24			
Truly Yours	Fay	'49	'49	'51		
Twilight Sky	Fay	'48	'50			
Two Opals (Spur.)	Nies	'46	'46	'50		

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Tycoon (Sib.)	Cleveland	'38	'50	Morgan	'51	
Ukiah	Essig	'34	'35			
Ultra (I.B.)	Sass, H. P.	'26	'36			
Uncle Remus	Essig	'28	'27			
Urbana	Black	N	'27			
Valor	Nicholls	'32	'32	'36	—	2
Van Cleve	Van Name	'28	'26	'29		
Vanity Fair	Hall, D.	'51	'52			
Vatican Purple	Whiting	'43	'43	—	—	6
Veishea	Whiting	'43	'46			
Ventura	Walker, M. R.	'47	'47			
Venus de Milo	Ayres	'31	'32	'35	D 2 '36	
Vert Galant	Cayeux	'29	—	—	'29 Fr.	
Vesper Gold	Williamson	'26	'26			
Vice Regal	Groff	'46	'47	'51		
Vigil	Wills, J.	'47	'47			
Violet Crown	Kirkland	'31	'36	—	—	1
Violet Gem (D.B.)	Cook, P.	'46	'50			
Violet Harmony	Lowry	'52	'52			
Violet Ray (La.)	Dormon, C.		'51			
Violet Symphony	Smith, K.	'40	'40	'43	—	11
Virginia Moore	Shull	'20	'20			
Vision Fugitive	Wareham	'42	'45			
Wabash	Williamson	'36	'37	'38	'40 Am.	13
Waconda	Sass, H. P.	'30	'31			
Wadi Zem Zem (Spur.)	Milliken	'43	'52			
Wakarusa	Lapham	'41	'41	—	—	1
Wambliska	Sass, J.	'30	'31			
Wasatch	Thorup	'35	'36			
Waverly	Williams, T. A.	'36	'37	—	—	2
Wedding Bouquet	Buttrick	'52	'52			
Wee Admiral (D.M.B.)	Marx	'47	'49			
West Point	Nicholls	'39	'40	—	—	4
Whispers	Linse	'51	'52			
White City	Murrell	'39	—	'45	'40 Eng.	
White Goddess	Nesmith	'36	'36	—	—	3
White Heron (Spur.)	Milliken	'48	'50			
White Peacock	Mrs. D. Pattison	'52	'52			
White Prince	Douglas, G.	'40	'40			
White Ruffles	Taylor, C. C.	'47	'47			
White Sprite	Cassebeer	'51	'52			
White Wedgewood	Grant	'43	'43	'45	—	6
William Mohr (T.M.B.)	Mohr-Mit.	'25	—	'52		
Windsor	Tompkins	'50	'50			
Winter Carnival	Schreiner	'41	'42	—	—	7
Wistaria	Lothrop	'34	'30			
Wood Violet (La.)	Dormon, Ruth	'52	'51	M.S.D.	2 tie '52	
Yarkand (I.M.B.)	White, C. G.	'48	'48			
Yellow Glory	Smith, K.	'42	'42			
Yellow Jewell	Smith, K.	'39	'39	'41	—	6

<i>Iris</i>	<i>Breeder</i>	<i>Int.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>Dykes</i>	<i>Years In Sym.</i>
Yellow Moon	Sturtevant	'23	'22			
Ylo (D.B.)	Sturtevant	'26	'51			
Your Worship	White, C. G.	'48	'47			
Zantha	Fay	'47	'47	'52	—	1
Zingara	Williamson	'28	—	'30		
898 1920 to 1952 Inclusive Awards			852	236		263

Introducing

THREE NEW IRIS of the late DR. FRANKLIN COOK

DIANEVA (Blue Shimmer X Snow Velvet) Those who like Blue Shimmer will especially like Dianeva. There is the same whiteness but the markings are clean, bright Dauphin's Violet. There is the same fine form, large size but the substance is excellent. Early-Midseason. 37 inches. Fragrant. \$15.00

MONTE CARLO (Peachblow X Sorrel Top) (#49-17) A lovely, clean, ruffled yellow plicata. The standards are deep Barium Yellow with a wide margin of pale Garnet Brown. The falls are near white edged deep Barium Yellow blending to Garnet Brown. Heavy Orange beards. Midseason. 36 inches. Excellently branched. \$10.00

SOUTHWESTERN (Mexican Magic X Miogem) A large brilliant copper rose blend. The actual color is a blending of Magnolia Purple and Pecan Brown with a shot of lilac on the fall. The beards are deep chrome. The well branched stems are 36 inches. Midseason. Fragrant. \$15.00

Collection of the three Iris—\$32.50

SHIPMENT AFTER AUGUST 15

**LONGFIELD IRIS FARM
BLUFFTON, INDIANA**

Send for catalogue describing many other fine introductions.

Our Members Write . . .

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Lady Mohr: nearly four feet with very large blooms. Plants very vigorous and healthy.

Elmohr: over three feet on first year plants. Very large blooms.

Pink Cameo: great growth and large blooms, but very pale in colour in Botanic Gardens, though good colour in gardens just outside Dunedin.

Other varieties noted as doing well: Black Forest, Blue Ensign, White City, Great Lakes, Berkeley Gold, Searchlight, Winston Churchill, Inspiration, Katherine Fay, Childhood, Sylvan Song, Vatican Purple, Lady Boscawen.

Rocket doing well, but faded badly. Very old varieties such as Wabash, 4 feet; Mrs. Valerie West, 44 inches; Golden Hind, 3 feet; all flowering profusely with wonderful quality blooms.

A great range of iris species were in flower in the President's garden (Mr. C. A. Teschner), including a superb bloom of the *oncocyclus*, *Atropurpurea*.

New Zealand Iris Society now has a membership nearing 450, including 13 American, 39 South African, 12 Australian, 4 English, and 1 Irish member. The Society is now just over three years old, and membership continues to grow steadily. We issue three bulletins a year, September, March and June.

Climates: As latitudes stretch from 35 degrees to 46 there is a fair range of climate, though only a few inland districts get severe winters. Most climates vary according to latitude in a similar way to those along your Pacific Coast.—MRS. JEAN STEVENS, Bastia Hill, Wanganui, New Zealand.

THESE ARE WORTH SEEING!

The perennial accusation that we are the American Tall Bearded Iris Society tends to keep us on the defensive when

"new beauty" is promised in some other section of the family. It is perfectly natural that most of our interest should gravitate toward the big beauties, so we feel obligated to investigate other kinds, just to prove we are not blind to everything but the talls.

The dwarfs are wonderful! They are exciting little things for those who want to slosh about in mud, or even late snowdrifts. They are tough and perky, and they are harbingers of spring. But the darn little things bloom too early! Sometimes the snow isn't even gone.

Then come the intermediates—and as far as I am concerned the old things we are accustomed to calling "Intermediates" can come, and they can go, for all I care. They are ugly, they are top-heavy, and they are thirty years behind the times.

But there is a new race of intermediate irises coming along which are entirely new, and very beautiful. They are the result of crosses between the best of our tall bearded varieties and the dwarf *I. pumila*. They combine the perky look and the hardiness of the true dwarfs with the wide color range and better form of our prize tall bearded. They start to bloom about the end of the dwarf season, and continue right on into the tall bearded bloom dates. Some of them even bloom along with the talls.

Not only are they new in these features—but they have a new fashion of bloom, after plants are established: the early bloom on a clump approaches the dwarfs in stature. It may be less than eight inches in height. But as the bloom continues, the stalks lengthen; until at the end of their season, they are blooming fifteen inches high, nicely branched, and beautifully proportioned.

Imagine Helen McGregor seen through the wrong end of a telescope; Helen reduced in stature to twelve

inches, but retaining all the beauty of the powder-blue color, perfect proportion, and nice branching. That is "Helen's Child"—the progeny of Helen McGregor x *I. pumila*. Another child of the same cross has a flush on the falls like Blue Rhythm.

Imagine a little velvety beauty, of dark blue-purple, fifteen inches tall, with a blue beard and crisply ruffled flower. That came from Gulf Stream x *I. pumila*, and the little imp is called "Little Shadow." The same cross produced a red-purple of the same height, with a slightly larger flower and a dark velvety flush on the falls.

These little things are new. They are definitely not dwarf irises, and they are definitely nothing like the things we are accustomed to call "Intermediates." They are new, and they are useful. Like their dwarf parent, they form dense clumps and do not wander about; so they are excellent for the border. Like their tall bearded parents, they have a stalk of nice proportions with blossoms to match, and they bloom right on into the tall bearded season.

Several people have worked on this new garden flower, and interest in the type is increasing rapidly. In a few years we should have these little beauties in every color now found in our tall bearded.

A club has been formed by those interested in these new hybrids, and it was mentioned on page 30 of the April Bulletin (No. 129). They are worth knowing, and worth having—not simply to prove we are not the American Tall Bearded Iris Society, but for their own worth and beauty. I have seen them and admire them. You should see them too.—W. F. SCOTT, 3 Sassafras Lane, Ferguson, Mo.

ARGENTINA INCORRECT

In a letter received by the Editor from Donald Boen of Walla Walla, Washington, information was requested concerning the parentage of Argentina to which many tetraploid TB varieties with the tangerine beard, and also the

dominant white color of the blooms, may be traced.

The parentage of Argentina given in the Check List is incorrect. A dominant white could not have originated from a cross of two blue purple varieties such as Caterina and mesopotamica, except by gene mutation which is highly improbable because such phenomena are known to be of very rare occurrence. But there seems to be no good reason to question Professor Mitchell's statement that Argentina was a seedling of Kashmir White, especially as this variety is known to be a carrier of the tangerine beard (A. H. Sturtevant obtained seedlings with the beard color by crossing Kashmir White and Titian Princess).

From the evidence presented in my article on Sir Michael Foster in Bulletin 120, page 64 there is no longer any valid reason for not accepting kashmiriana as one parent of Kashmir White. This means that kashmiriana probably was the ultimate source of the dominant white character, and possibly also the tangerine beard of many of the tetraploid falls.

In this connection I am not referring to the 44-chromosome creamy white, weak-stemmed, mosaic susceptible form of kashmiriana which I have in my old variety collection, but to an entirely different sort of plant as judged by its seedlings, Miss Willmott and Kashmir White, both of which were excellent varieties with sturdy, erect, well branched stalks and blooms of good form and substance as judged by the standards of their day.

Sturtevant believes that the dominant white gene came originally from dwarfs of the chamaeiris type (AIS Bull. 123, p. 99) by way of Kashmir White and an Intermediate dominant white form of kashmiriana. But I have hesitated to accept this view.

Since my chromosome counts have shown that Miss Willmott has 51 chromosomes and Kashmir White has 50, I have assumed that they originated from a tetraploid form of kashmiriana carry-

ing the dominant white gene. Many years ago in correspondence with Colonel J. C. Nicholls it was mentioned by Caparne that he had seen three color forms of *kashmiriana*—lavender, white, and blue purple, blooming in Foster's garden. I have been unable to find any trace of a tetraploid white form of *kashmiriana*, either in English or American gardens, that might have come from Foster's garden; but if the seeds obtained last year directly from the Kashmir were correctly labeled I shall have a half dozen or more white seedlings of *kashmiriana* blooming in my garden next spring or the following season.

Another question raised by Mr. Boen was concerned with the interrelations of *plicatas*, *amoenas* and *variegatas*. We know definitely that *amoenas* appear in the progenies of *variegatas* that are heterozygous for yellow; in other words *amoenas* are simply *variegatas* that lack the yellow color. We also know that the white standards of *amoenas* are recessive to the weakly colored stands of *neglectas* and to self colors. The pale stands of *neglectas* are recessive to self color but dominant to the white standards of *amoenas*. However, the white of *amoenas* is different from the recessive all whites derived from *plicatas*. Wabash crossed with Matterhorn gave me 20 bitones or *neglectas* with pale to medium dark standards and darker falls, indicating that different genes for white were involved. A somewhat different result involving segregation of genes for yellow and white appeared in a Wabash x Elsa Sass cross which produced one self colored lavender, 15 lavender bitones without yellow, 22 *variegata* blends, 3 *variegatas* with clear yellow stands and purple falls and 2 *amoenas* with paler falls than Wabash and clear white standards. Crosses of this sort illustrate in reverse what is happening when *amoenas* and *variegatas* such as *Extravaganza* and *Mist Glow* appear in the progenies of bitoned purples or blends like *Radiant*

and *Ambassador*.—L. F. RANDOLPH, N.Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Some of the members of AIS may have read about a new fungicide known as SR-406 which is its experimental number or as Orthocide 406 (a preparation by the California Spray Chemical Co.), its commercial name. It has been most widely used for control of plant diseases in fruit orchards. However, in 1951 and 1952, I used this material on iris for control of leaf spot. The material appears to check or arrest the disease, and there is no plant injury. In 1952 I made two applications, one in early May and another in early August. The chemical is compatible with DDT, and it is possible to make one application which controls borer and leaf spot. SR-406 is a powder and requires a spreader-sticker as well as agitation to maintain a uniform suspension.

I have found this chemical worth a trial and pass along my observations for what they may be worth.—EILEEN L. DONOHUE, Mill Race Farm, P.O. Box 381, Clinton, New Jersey.

In the past two years I have met many irisarians here who are growing unusual iris, for this area. One grows *I. Susiana* under a cloche to keep out the rain of summer and others are trying *oncogelia* hybrids. The cold weather of this area doesn't seem to injure them when given protection with straw-pine needles or the like so much as summer and fall rains.

We'd like to know more about these iris and the possibilities of hybridizing with tall bearded to get the onco form and that beautiful signal patch of the *oncocyclus*. I think we have much to offer one another. Some doubts have cropped up about an "exchange club" and those to whom I talked expressed a desire to avoid that idea. As far as I can ascertain they'd like to have a club to exchange information about iris,

hybridizing and so on; not a tea and crumpets club.

For my own part, I value the Bulletins very much like anything published on genetics of tall bearded, oncobred and oncogelias. In my search for information on genus iris, I got a glimpse of Dykes' *Genus Iris* for the "nominal express and insurance fee" of \$4.50. I had one evening in the library with it. It is valued at \$100.00 if obtainable. So you see the information in the Bulletins is invaluable. You can read and reread it all your life for the fee of membership. So to those of you who gripe about getting little for the money try getting Dykes' or Foster's work from a library for a "nominal fee" and you'll see what I mean.—EDITH K. COFFEY, 1017 E. Baldwin Avenue, Spokane, Washington.

STANDARDIZATION DEPLORED

I would like to record a protest to the trend toward standardization of iris.

Quote from "Suggestions to Judges" as an example of what I mean. "In the past fifteen years this preference has changed and for the better. The current style is toward extreme ruffling, flaring form, closed standards, smooth hafts, and very wide hafts."

It's very possible that an iris can have quality without all or almost any of these characteristics. The tailored flower will hold its own with the ruffled. Some iris are enhanced by haft markings. Flaring form is sometimes objectionable. There are some iris with huge standards of good substance that curl under slightly that are very effective because they are tall enough to present a profile view. This, in my opinion, is the reason that flaring form has become the vogue. The word tall has been forgotten in the term tall bearded. So many of the newer iris are classed as tall bearded and are in measurement only intermediate. You

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have to look down on them so they have to flare to be effective.

The impression is given that the iris fan is directing the taste of the judge. But I believe the reverse is more nearly true.—BEN R. HAGER, 34212 Camino Capistrano, Capistrano Beach, Calif.

SLIDES PLUG

Slide set No. 4 was presented at garden program of Stanton Grange last night and was well received. Some of the new pinks and other choice new varieties were the cause of exclamation. I was told that the remarkable thing about the program was that we did not lose a man; apparently the gentlemen present were interested in the colorful pictures and they stayed to the bitter end.—EILEEN L. DONOHUE, Mill Race Farm, Clinton, New Jersey.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK—

Society for Louisiana Irises
1952 Popularity Poll

Rank Variety

1. Bayou Sunset
2. Cherry Bounce
3. Royal Gem
4. The Khan
5. Lockett's Luck
6. Gay Deceiver
7. Bayou Glory
8. Peggy Mac
9. Caddo
10. Beautiful Melody
11. Midshipman
12. Strutting Canary
13. Pale Hands
14. Blue Chip
15. Violet Ray
16. Plum Good
17. New Orleans
18. Early Morn
19. Elizabeth the Queen
20. June Clouds
20. Haile Selassie

GARLAND COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The first Iris Society in Arkansas was formed at the meeting of iris enthusiasts and iris hobby growers held at the

Garland County Library Saturday night.

Bennett Azer of Mio, Michigan, an accredited judge of the AIS, gave an interesting talk on the iris grown all over the world and commented that Garland County is a good place to grow iris because of soil and weather conditions.

Slide pictures on varieties of iris were shown by Mrs. Sam Sargo.

H. L. Huester was appointed temporary chairman of the Garland County Iris Society and Mrs. Joseph E. Woracek was designated as the contact member for persons who would be interested in belonging to the society.

HUNDRED BEST?

I read in the magazine that there are four places where Dahlias are tested, North, South, East and West. And that's what I suggest for iris, that there be four places established for iris to be tested, and as soon as a hybridizer has sufficient stock to send a plant to each test ground, he do so.

Then each year the judges (who I presume must be well to do, if they can afford a lot of traveling) go to these test grounds as well as any AIS members who can make the trip and vote on what they see. A person's voting will depend on whether he visits this testing ground. Judges who do not visit the test gardens would not be eligible to vote.

Then your Symposium can really be the 100 best of the newest iris, and only expense to the judges and AIS member is the trip.—MRS. CONRAD EGGLE, Rt. 2, Box 1570, Escalon, Calif.

GOOD FOR CHIGGERS TOO

At last an opportunity arises where I believe I can give some help to a few irisarians instead of just receiving on the subject of ants.

In answer to Mrs. L. A. Clayton's question, how to get rid of ants, I find the following an absolute cure for the pests. Use Chlordane, 40% or 25% will do, in the liquid form, not powder, at

the rate of 3 to 4 teaspoons per gallon of water. This can be applied either by coarse spray, or better yet, poured on clumps, rhizomes and all. I use about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint on two to three year old clumps. This does not in any way injure or retard iris growth and is not injurious to pets or humans. This treatment will last six months or more. Keeping in mind the Chlordane will kill all cutworms and wire worms in the same area. Normal watering and rains will not interfere.

Use this mixture on trees that host ants, etc.—one pint splashed around base of trunk of average size tree. Do not leave boards or garden tools leaning against tree, as ants will seek all means of avoiding Chlordane at base.

Should this be used on edible plants, fruits, etc., do not use within 6 weeks of harvest time as Chlordane leaves its not disliked aroma in the edible portion.—DONALD DEFUSSI, 6925 Whitaker Avenue, Van Nuys, California.

HANDBOOK NEEDED

There appear in the Bulletin, occasionally, complaints from AIS members that the magazine does not offer enough information concerning the culture of iris, and the problems connected with it. To those of us who have long been members, a continual repetition of this material would seem unnecessary. Yet the beginner needs the information, and is no doubt entitled to it. Would it not be possible for the society to publish a small booklet containing the rudimentary facts about iris-growing and some advice on how to combat the most prevalent diseases? It might also contain a simple article on how to evaluate an iris such as the one by Mr. David Johnson which appeared on pp. 70-72 of the 1952 July Bulletin. If such a booklet existed, it could be sent free to each new member of the AIS along with his first copy of the Bulletin, so that only new material on iris culture need appear in the current issues.

Though I have liked every copy of the Bulletin that I have ever read, I do

want to register one criticism. This is not directed at the Bulletin Staff but rather toward the kind of reports sent in from some regions. For example: "Such and Such an Iris Club met at— place on — day" may be valuable data for the society officers, but hardly constitutes interesting reading for laymembers. Or a report of WHICH notables sipped WHAT beverage on WHOSE porch WHEN, is not very thrilling either. Some mention of people and places is probably good, for it gives us a picture of iris personalities; but it should not read like the "Hometown Column" of a country newspaper. And what really frustrates me are so-called varietal comments like "OSA-WATTOMIE—gave a good account of itself in John Doe's garden," or "TIZZY—a must have!" Try as I will, I cannot conjure up a clear picture of "OSA-WATTOMIE" from the above remark, and as for TIZZY—I don't care if I even see, let alone possess her. When an iris is not in wide enough circulation for most people to have seen it, a varietal comment ought, at the very least, to give a hint about its color.—MRS. HUGO WALL, 1305 North Yale, Wichita 14, Kansas.

100 ALMOST BEST

Congratulations on your January Bulletin. It is the best in a long time. I found the article on Japanese iris very interesting.

I am very well pleased with the 1952 Symposium which now is the popular vote on iris that have been widely distributed. Before this we have had a list that included new varieties that had been seen by judges and not widely distributed and had not time to be properly tested.

I totally disagree with Mr. Allen Harper as in my opinion the present Symposium is a very good general guide to the 100 best *widely distributed* iris.

The only question in my mind is whether or not too much accent has been placed on beauty and too little placed on sturdiness.



Mrs. George A. Shwab inspects clump of iris Late Snow (Douglas '53).

Mr. Harper asks for a list of the 100 best iris. This I believe to be impossible to make up. There are very few iris that are entirely dependable in all parts of our great country.

The Iris Society of New Jersey is working on a report for the Northern Section of New Jersey on iris that do not do well in this section. This report does not consider the beauty of the flower, only the sturdiness and dependability.

The 1952 returns are very interesting but we hope for more detailed reports in 1953.

The reports at hand show that most of our members reporting have had trouble with Tobacco Road and its descendants, also the Purissima line and, of course, the oncos.

Our soil here is a heavy red clay. We had about 50 inches of rain in 1952, the only month being dry was October. Our winters recently have been fairly warm with sharp changes in the weather from 40-50° to 0-10° which causes heaving.

As I look out the window the garden is covered with snow and it is raining. Although the iris are blanketed with salt hay this means that they are soaking wet.

I believe that the RVP's should request information from their members in each section of a region where there is a change of soil condition as to what iris do not do well with them and then to publish such information for the Region. In Region 19 we have clay in the Northern section and sand in the Southern and sand again on Long Island so you can see that one tabulation would not do for all.

One other thought I have is that perhaps we are getting too close to a set style such as the objection in many quarters to reticulation on the haft.

This reminds me of Bechmessie in Die Meistersinger and may stand in the way of progress. Too many rules do not help.

I think in future an iris should not be

included in the Symposium unless it is reported from at least 75% of the Regions.—C. H. CALDWELL, 55 Warren Place, Montclair, New Jersey.

TABLE IRIS ROBINS

Response to a bid in the April 1952 Bulletin for formation of a Table Iris Round Robin was prompt and gratifying. By May 16 Table Iris Robin #1 was in flight with a membership of twelve. Soon enough additional applications were on hand to form Table Iris Robin #2 with a membership of eight. Three more requests for membership have come in. These will be tacked onto Robin #2. Both Robins are now in second flight. The enthusiasm of all members is more than satisfactory and most encouraging. Membership extends from California to New York.

There is great demand among the Robin members for a more pleasing name for the so-called Table Iris. The suggestion, by Dr. Lee W. Lenz (Robin member) of Santa Ana Botanical Gardens, of "Miniature Tall Bearded" had found favor with practically all members of both Robins.

A happy suggestion, for that is just what these dainty little affairs are—not Dwarfs, not Intermediates, not Border Iris. (This last takes in varieties not qualifying for Table Iris). The Table Iris are truly "Miniature Tall Bearded." So we fans hereby appeal to the AIS Board of Directors to consider the adoption of the term "Miniature Tall Bearded" for this class of bearded iris.

Numerous objectives have been expressed in the Robin letters. The primary one: popularizing these "Miniatures" which have been too long overlooked in the mad scramble for bigger iris. They are so dainty and charming for the small garden, for the front of the border, for the rock garden, and especially for cutting for table and other arrangements, to which they lend themselves better than any other bearded iris. So say their advocates.

Searching for their genetic origin and

establishing breeding lines for the "Miniatures" are two objectives that go hand in hand. To this end Dr. Lenz has offered to make chromosome counts. Others are engaged in tracing pedigrees (where possible) and in making crosses of existing Table Iris varieties and of others that might throw the miniatures. If any thing like a common ancestor is found the Tall Bearded and Intermediate Bearded can be brought more scientifically into the picture.

That the miniatures breed true to size has been established, at least tentatively, by Mary Williamson who says, "I raised two rows, 75 feet long, of Table Irises (100 plants approximately) and *every one* retained the small size." But the color range was "very limited and mostly drab and similar." However, two were well worthy of name and introduction—Widget and Nambe.

But other sources for additional colors must be found. Prince of Orange may be one of these. Mr. Knowlton's Cricket comes from this, and another from Prince of Orange selfed has been tentatively reported as a Table Iris.

One very important objective is weeding out of some varieties commercially listed as Table Iris which do not conform to the requirements of the class but should be relegated to Intermediate

Bearded or Border groups or even to the ash can. Soon a *true* list will be made of Table Iris or Miniature Tall Bearded, as has been done for the Dwarf Bearded. It is hoped that space for such a list and other data on the class will be found in the Bulletin.—MRS. DAVID K. WHITE, Route 2, Box 74, Fall Brook, California.

GOOD IDEA

I have been giving some consideration on how to hold new members. One minor item would be to furnish the new member with a cheaply printed pamphlet—similar to a government publication—on iris care. The iris book "The Iris—an Ideal Hardy Perennial" is too expensive to give away and has material in it that the beginner is not too much interested in.

My main suggestion is this: when a new member joins the society, the name should be sent at once to the RVP for immediate action. The RVP should have a membership committee, some member of which should get in contact with the new member at once, in person if possible, or by personal letter, if too far away from other members. The idea being to sell the society as a club of like-minded gardeners. The chief reason for belonging to the society be-

Doble Gardens For Sale

We are making a sacrifice, due to age and a heart ailment, which will afford an excellent opportunity for a family of ambitious garden fans.

Property consists of an eight-room house, garage, eight 50 x 130 foot lots over-looking Pendleton, the Round-Up City.

Terraced gardens contain 50 bearing assorted fruit trees closely interplanted with grapes, berries, roses, lilacs, daffodils, tulips, gladiolus, phlox, delphiniums, peonies, lilies, daisies, chrysanthemums, etc., and—

350 VARIETIES OF IRIS

In quantities sufficient for mail order business, including nearly all the 150 listed in the A.I.S. Symposium for 1952.

For other details write to the owner:

M. E. DOBLE
212 S. W. Isaac Ave., Pendleton, Oregon

ing to meet other gardeners and enjoy exchanging iris and information with them. Many new members join the society with the basic idea that they are merely subscribing to another magazine. When they find the Bulletins uninteresting they drop out without ever meeting another iris member. I don't believe the solution to the problem is changing the character of the Bulletin, but in maintaining the interest of the new member long enough for the iris virus to really germinate.—EARL F. BEACH, 420 Bon Air Rd., Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania.

MAY I JOIN THE SYMPOSIUM DONNYBROOK?

I think the entire membership should vote, for the reasons below. But, while the first 100 should still be scored as the Society's list, the number of votes per member should be cut to 50 or 60.

Consider the beginner. Admittedly his vote shouldn't count for as much as an experienced grower's, but how are you going to tell who is a beginner? Typically, he buys a house with a little ground, bungs off \$7.50 to Cooley, and in due course plants 10 rhizomes plus 1 extra. Next spring they all bloom, and he orders 2 dozen. The following May a wild gleam comes into his eye, and he joins up. Right away, he gets a ballot. He doesn't know 100 iris. He either doesn't vote at all, or to hide his ignorance he picks the other 65 out of the catalogue.

Near the other end of the scale are guys like me. I've bought iris for years. But I've edited with a pretty heavy hand, too, and my yard now holds 66 named varieties plus seedlings. Ethically, I can't vote for an iris I haven't grown. And I refuse to vote for an iris I've discarded. I shouldn't even cast 66 votes, because well over half of my varieties are blues and all but 7 of the remainder are yellows and pinks.

Our judges must be a harried and, so far as their own gardens are concerned, a frustrated crew. There is a great deal

of pressure on them (or in them) to grow as many of the new varieties as they possibly can. They have only so many hours and so many square yards, and can give to very few iris the calm, long term appraisal that follows naturally in the case of the ordinary grower. Performance over 2 or 3 years often is not enough. "Clancy" lowered the boom on several highly rated plants that didn't stand up, and I could add more. Somebody has to offset the infectious effect upon the judges of the originator's enthusiasm. The sober second thought of the people is seldom wrong. Close quote—A. Lincoln.

Of course, to the nurseryman's disgust, we are going to insure Berkeley Gold (75c) rating above Gold Sovereign (\$7.50) but for my money that's as it should be.—ROBERT A. ROSS, JR., Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Awards Committee is considering lowering the number of varieties to fifty selections by each member.

HALO FOR CROWN OF GOLD

I would not want to have to choose a favorite, but Indiana Night is the iris that teenagers pick for a corsage. From over 300 blooming iris they cleaned out my patch of Indiana Night. It is a faithful bloomer, having bloomed every year since 1943, even though it was moved to different localities in the garden. We like Spring Idyll for its daintiness and long season. I have had it bloom with the first iris and still be blooming the fourth of June. This, of course, depends on the weather.

I had Caroline Burr for three years without any bloom, then I moved her to a different location, dividing and planting in groups in different parts of the garden. Last spring every rhizome of Caroline Burr bloomed. I would not throw away an iris because it did not bloom because the fun of having a garden is in experimenting, and I have found that some iris like a wetter situation than others. Most iris will thrive

on my raised beds, but some later ones do better down on level ground where they get more moisture.

No one ever mentions the early blooming iris, such as Crown of Gold, which is a gigantic iris which I have planted near the front sidewalk with Black Hawk which blooms about the same time and attracts a lot of attention. I moved them from the exhibition garden because they are only a clump of foliage when the main show starts, and anyhow one couldn't pick better iris to arouse people's enthusiasm, and prepare them for the later iris. A low growing iris we like is Concerto, one never hears it mentioned. Speaking of low or tall growing iris, it is one of my pet peeves to hear that some iris has been discarded because it had to be staked. I deliberately stake mine, because when we get a wind storm it really plays hayoc, and why blame the poor iris? We couldn't stand up through 4 days of wind and hail or whatever the elements. And consider the soil—I have to plant shallow, while others may get away with planting 2 inches deep and have good luck. After a severe wind storm I went out to stake Illinois Sunshine, which was outdoing itself, and found that it was growing on a huge boulder, so the stakes came from surrounding soil and I used 4 of them.

Last spring Tea Rose, Danube Wave, Bellerive, Lady Louise, Down East, Pink Salmon, Blue Valley, and Three Oaks were a few of the favorites with garden visitors. My sister roamed around the garden without comment and suddenly exclaimed, "My goodness, what a beautiful iris!" It was Miss California.

I think the new way of picking the symposium winners is the better way, because after all, we all know which iris does best in OUR garden, year after year.—Mrs. TED SWANSON, Oak Lodge, Seneca, Illinois.

NEW MARKINGS

I would like to mention the unusual markings on two of my seedlings from

the same seedpod. These markings consist of a border of parallel lines about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, equally spaced, about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart, and all equi-distant from the outer edge (about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch) of both falls and standards. The width of the lines is about equal to this "/", and as I recall, the length is about the same as this character also.

The markings are identical on both flowers, but one is an "Oyster-shell white" with "brown-rose" markings; the other is a very "pale-blue" with deeper "greenish blue" markings. This is the first "uniform geometric design" that I have observed on iris; it looks like the work of an expert draftsman.

When these seedlings bloomed last year I was in the hospital, but I arranged to get out one afternoon to attend to some business matters, and just before returning to the hospital I literally forced myself to go out and glance

COLUMBINE

Flowering at the same time Columbines will add much to your iris border. Fall is the proper planting time. We offer strong two year old plants. They should flower next spring. .

BLUE AND WHITE

(Rocky Mountain)

ALL BLUE

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(Best mixed colors)

8 PLANTS FOR \$1.00. 20 PLANTS FOR \$2.00. NOT LESS THAN FOUR OF A KIND. MINIMUM ORDER \$1.00. ALL PREPAID.

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through my seedlings and I discovered these two just as my neighbor drove up and tooted for me to go back to the hospital. Frankly, I didn't feel like messing around with iris just then, so I regretfully went off and left them; and I am surprised to think (now) that I didn't even look to see if they had pollen. This incident, very forcefully, brings to mind something that you said at the convention (in Nashville) in the early forties. You were conducting a forum on Points to be Observed in Judging or Rating Iris. Among other things, you said—"Never judge or rate an iris if it is obviously "poorly grown" and not in "good condition," and it is equally important that the judge must be in "good condition." How true. I am impatiently waiting for the "blooming season," and hope that I will be in "good condition," and may be enabled to give you a more complete report on this Needlepoint variety.—W. H. STEVENS, 2919 Chesapeake Ave., Hampton, Virginia.

"OVER-PERSUADED NEOPHITES"

I was very sorry to note by the January Bulletin that dues of the AIS have been raised again. The reason given has no appeal to an "old faithful" like myself. And I feel no inclination to join a new membership drive and then perhaps have my dues raised yet again another year to cover shortages caused by the dropping out of over-persuaded neophytes.

It would be an idea, I think, to send out renewal notices in the fall, with some special inducement for paying dues in advance, say an assurance that current low (?) dues would continue for the faithful, old or new.

Seems to me the present policy of sending members the January Bulletin before sending out renewal notices is a type of coercion to continued membership, not at all persuasive, especially under the circumstance of an unexpected raise in dues.

I have sent in my dues eagerly well

in advance of any notice. This year for once I delayed "until the Christmas spending is over," never dreaming of the penalty awaiting such action. Were I a new member I'd be inclined to drop out.—MRS. DAVID K. WHITE, Route 2, Box 74, Fall Brook, California.

OKLAHOMA O.K.!

Under the very able leadership of our President, Mr. Vance P. Hill, The Oklahoma Iris Society is moving forward at a great pace.

Looking ahead to show expense, a rummage sale was conducted in mid-January, by Mrs. Broyles H. Gambrell and her committee at which better than eighty dollars was realized.

Another popular "fund raising" feature is the Silver Offering Movie. These movies are of iris, hemerocallis, travel, etc., shown in members' homes, refreshments are served—for a fee. The first of this series was in Mrs. Cecil McCutcheon's home. The next is scheduled for the 20th of February at the Garden Center, Will Rogers Park, when Mrs. Ted Sawyers will show a hemerocallis collection.

Following the business session of the February meeting, Mr. Ken Shaver conducted our first rhizome sale, really a "slip of paper sale." And when the books were closed, the society was some two hundred and sixty dollars to the good. This was a preliminary affair, to aid the show fund. We plan a real sale for late summer or early fall. These rhizomes were furnished from members' gardens.

The date for the 1953 Iris Show had been set for May 2 and 3. It was held in the beautiful new gym of the Oklahoma City University, and the theme was "Iris and Old Lace." I believe many of Mrs. Fern Irving's valuable suggestions, made during her greatly appreciated talk here last fall were followed in this show.—DOROTHEA RYAN, 2207 N.W. 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

BC TAKES A POWDER

Iris are not grown extensively in Canada especially in the Western Provinces. We feel if the prices can be kept down to level of the American growers the popularity of iris may spread a little faster. I would appreciate any help you can give me on this matter.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion between the judges and the plain gardener in the Bulletin as far as the Symposium is concerned. Many seem to think it is the 100 favorite iris, others feel it should be 100 best iris. When the rank and file voted last year it would certainly be the favorite 100. Would it be possible for the judges to vote separately on the 100 best iris and in this way it would satisfy the experts as well as just iris growers who do not grow the newer varieties.

The members of the Society living in British Columbia are more or less orphan members as we are too far apart to hold meetings as well as being too few to make it worthwhile. We are members of the Canadian Iris Society or Region 16, but we are separated from the rest of the members by the Rocky Mountains so cannot attend any of their functions. Our weather is different giving us different growing conditions. At present there is very little chance of increasing membership here when there is only the Bulletin to offer for the \$4.00 membership fee.

I would like to suggest that British Columbia become part of Region 13. We have more in common with the members in Washington and Oregon and could participate in their meetings as well as visit with them on their tours and join the Robins they have. With some activity going on all year round we may be able to get some of the growers and hybridizers to join the Society. — FRED E. DYER, 654 #4 Road, Lulu Island, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I am writing to tell you my opinion on adopting a new ruling that would

change the dwarf standards. I think you have them set up pretty well as is and it is best to leave them that way. I don't think any F_1 hybrid could be classed as a dwarf unless it conformed in every way to the dwarf standards that are now set up, no matter what the parents were.

I think if there has to be a place for these tall X *pumila* or species other than *chamaeiris*, it would be far better to make them a class of their own and leave the dwarfs and intermediates alone. — HAZEL GRAPES, Big Springs, Nebraska.

WALL FLOWER

Here's a problem. Mr. Milliken is a very experienced hybridizer. He calls in his catalogue Dixie Belle his favorite white. I liked it in catalogue, went to Arcadia and liked it as well as expected. Last season I ordered one from him and he gave me a plant with several sprouts and I got five stalks. I never got more than one before on first year plant and many have never bloomed. His white lived up to my expectation for beauty and charmed everyone I showed it to. Yet not one notice of it is given in any varietal comments, no honors, no symposium place. Does it have some faults in other places? Are the people wanting enormous flowers? Pure white with no yellow beard or are there just too many whites and the biggest boosters get the acclaim? — W. C. SAWYER, 2423 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

TWIN CITY SURVEY

During the past few years many members of the AIS have written letters and articles to the Bulletin pertaining to the lack of knowledge concerning the hardiness and performances of some of the newer iris varieties. Realizing that we were in a favorable location to truly test the winter hardiness of our favorite flower, the Twin City Iris Society inaugurated a hardiness and performance survey that should prove to be of in-

valuable service to all iris growers.

All of us knew that certain iris varieties were not hardy here in Minnesota. For example, varieties such as Snow Flurry, Purissima, Easter Morn, Shining Waters, San Francisco and Souson, to mention only a few, could be successfully grown here only if planted in completely sheltered areas and if given thorough winter care. Conversely, other varieties would thrive and bloom with a minimum of winter care. This being true, it was only natural to assume that this would also be true of the newer and more expensive iris varieties. The questions arose then as to which of the new irises should we plant and what performance should we expect?

Our first problem was to determine which varieties should be included in the survey. This was accomplished by utilizing the Bulletins of the AIS. By listing the Dykes Medal winners since 1946, the Award of Merit winners since 1948 and the Honorable Mention winners of 1950, we accumulated a list of approximately 100 iris varieties, all of which were comparatively new and most of which would become "tomorrows" favorites. There was no point in including the older varieties in the survey as most of us were familiar with their behavior. The brand new introductions were also omitted because they would not have had sufficient distribution in our area.

In filling out the report, the persons polled were asked six pertinent questions concerning the performance of each of the varieties in their garden. Their answers could be given as either GOOD, FAIR, or POOR in accordance with their own experiences and NOT with what they may have heard or read.

The first question asked was, "Is it hardy?" Those varieties that have little or no winter loss or injury should be considered GOOD; those that failed occasionally should be considered FAIR, and those that invariably failed or suffered some winter injury should

be considered POOR.

The next question was, "How are its blooming habits?" By that we meant does it bloom every year for you or is it a sporadic bloomer. In fairness, no iris variety that failed to bloom as a one year plant could be judged or penalized.

Our third question was, "How does it increase?" Any variety that produced five (normal for Minnesota) or more new starts per rhizome should be termed GOOD: three or four new starts would be FAIR, and two or less new starts would be POOR.

Next we asked about the stalk. By that we implied would it still be erect after a wind or rain storm? Would it withstand the weight of the blossoms without arching or falling? Lack of branching, shortness and height of the stalk should not be a penalizing factor in this type of report because we are primarily concerned with the garden value of the iris rather than with its show possibilities.

Our next question was, "How is the substance?" This of course refers to the lasting qualities of the blossoms. Would they withstand the heat, wind or rain and still retain their beauty and form.

The last question asked was, "What is your personal opinion of this variety?" The answers given to this question were most interesting. Some varieties were rated GOOD for the first five questions and still the person polled rated their popularity as FAIR or POOR. On the other hand some varieties that performed badly were rated GOOD in spite of their deficiencies. Although this was the exception rather than the rule, it did prove that an iris had to have something more than good performance habits to be popular.

As our membership at the time of the poll was under 30, the result of the survey was quite inconclusive, however we have since passed the 100 member mark so future polls should bring forth the information we so badly need. We will,

through the co-operation of the AIS, make known our findings to iris lovers everywhere.

As a direct result of our survey, the following iris varieties were recommended to our members:

Black Forest	Lake Breeze
Blue Rhythm	New Snow
Blue Valley	Ola Kala
Chivalry	Pink Cameo
Cloth of Gold	Red Torch
Cloud Castle	Sea Lark
Cordovan	Sunset Blaze
Desert Song	Sylvia Murray
Dreamcastle	Three Oaks
Goldbeater	Vice Regal
Helen McGregor	Zantha
Lady Boscawen	

Several varieties were found to be wanting in both hardiness and per-

formance but they should not be condemned until further tests have proven them to be unworthy.

This year's survey shall include all of the Dykes Medal winners since 1947, the A.M. winners since 1949 and the H.M. winners of 1951 and 1952. Anyone living in the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire or Maine, or in the Provinces of Canada east of the Rocky Mountains and who would like to participate in this poll, should contact Nathan Burns, 1707 77th Ave., No., Minneapolis 12, Minnesota. We shall be very happy to hear from you, and to make you a part of the survey.—NATHAN BURNS, 1707 77th Avenue, North, Minneapolis 12, Minnesota.

In Memoriam

Those who attended the St. Louis convention will be shocked to learn of the passing of Mrs. J. L. Reeves.

The Reeves garden was located at 627 Marshall Avenue, in Webster Grove, and was one of the highlights of the 1952 meeting.

Mrs. Reeves was an accredited judge of the Society and an ardent iris enthusiast. Her interest and enthusiasm was a source of inspiration to others and her loss to Region 18 and to St. Louis will be felt for years to come.

HANDBOOK FOR JUDGES

The American Iris Society

THE MEANING OF THIS HANDBOOK

Several years ago when the Roster of Judges of the American Iris Society began to include members whose iris experience did not run back to the beginning of the Society, it was suggested that some sort of Handbook or Guide should be compiled, which would help Judges with their work. This idea was developed until a clear plan emerged, and the result is presented to the Society on the following pages.

The complete Handbook has been divided into two parts, of which this is the second, and is being published in two consecutive issues of the BULLETIN. Its purpose is that of a reference manual, not only for Accredited Judges of the Society, but also for all iris lovers, whether members of the Society or not. It will set forth history of the Society, history of iris judging, and other background material which will assist the lover of irises better to understand how our favorite flower has reached its present high state of development, and how present judging policies of the Society were evolved. It will present discussions, written by various members of the Society, explaining what makes an example of a particular type of iris good or bad. It will set forth certain records of the Society which are valuable to the Judge, but ordinarily difficult to locate. In short, it will attempt to fulfill the promise of its title—to be a useful tool for the Judge and for the lover of irises.

If, following its serial publication in the pages of the BULLETIN, it appears to have sufficient permanent value, and if there is sufficient demand for it, this Handbook will be reprinted in book form and offered for general sale by the Society.

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What Makes a Tall Bearded Iris Good or Bad

While it is undeniable that differences in personal preference plus variations in regional behavior can introduce demoralizing errors into any scoring system, there still remain many basic characteristics of tall bearded irises which can be called "good" or "bad" without offending any personal preferences. The Point Score Table most recently used by the Society includes these features: Color, Quality, Form, Floriferousness, Vigor and Stalk. Consider these one at a time, starting with Color.

On the Point Score Table, Color is to be considered from four points of view: Brilliancy, Richness, Delicacy and Clarity. Perhaps the first three are too entangled with personal preference. What is Brilliance? You might call it one thing—the next judge another. The same holds true of Richness and Delicacy. But Clarity is clarity, no matter what your personal preferences. A color is either clean or it is dirty—and no personal preference should sway your judgment on that point.

What is "clean"? You need no artist to tell you that. You know when a garment is clean, and when it is dirty. It is clean when its basic color is unsullied by dirt—whether that dirt be oil spots, syrup from the breakfast pancakes, or just gray accumulated dirt. So the color of a flower is either "clean"—or not clean. Look well at the iris you are judging, and ask yourself if it is "clean" or if it needs washing. You will find that if you ask, and seriously answer, that one question, your judgment on the other three points will almost automatically fall into place. For how can a "dirty" flower have Brilliance? Or how can it have Richness? And how can you sensibly admit that a flower is "dirty" and then say it has "Delicacy." So—when judging Color, start with Clarity. Cleanliness in a flower is "good"—lack of it is, at least, undesirable.

Next on the Table is Quality; under which you should judge Substance, Texture and Fragrance. Here, again, one item is rather beyond the disputes of personal preference and that is Substance. The matter of Texture may be widely swayed by personal preference, for one judge may like a flower with the rich velvet texture of *Dominion*. Another may prefer the tissue-paper texture and crinkling of *Cherie*. A third may think the smooth leathery texture of *White Sprite* is best. And, as far as Fragrance goes—what smells good to you may not be so desirable to the next judge who sniffs. But Substance is either good or bad. Substance means just what it says; look at the iris you are judging and see if it endures the vagaries of weather well. If it quickly whips to ribbons on a windy day, the Substance is poor. If a hot sun melts it down into

a mass of goo on the first day, the Substance is poor. If a passing shower leaves it badly spotted—it is not to be as highly regarded as another variety which shakes off the rain and comes up looking all the fresher for it. If its blossoms are still presentable on the third day, it is indeed of good substance. Outdoor flowers should endure all manner of weather—for it cannot be controlled. So all you need in the way of experience to judge an iris on the point of Substance is a good look at your garden every day. Note which varieties continue to look presentable and which continually need grooming. Favor those which endure their environment best. But do not make the error of comparing the behavior of a one-day-old blossom on one plant with a two or three-day-old blossom on another plant. That, obviously, would be unfair.

Form Tricky To Handle

Next on the Table is a tricky point to handle. Perhaps it is the most difficult of all. It is Form, and it includes Shape and Proportion. Probably no other point of judging is so subject to personal preference as this one. Also, form which would be appropriate on a 36-inch stalk might easily look pretty silly on a shorter stalk, so Form is tied inescapably to its companion Proportion. Rather than attempt to say what is “good form” and what is “bad form” in every instance, let us rather consider those characteristics which make up Form, and its companion points, and discuss them more or less individually.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3

First, we say that a blossom can have a number of different characteristics; we say its falls can be “tucked” or “pinched” or “flaring”; and that its standards can be “conical” or “domed,” “open” or “erect.” What do we mean by these terms; and are they “good” or “bad”? A fall is said to be “tucked” when it does as in Fig. 1. And this characteristic is generally conceded to be undesirable.

A fall is said to be "pinched" when it looks like Fig. 2 and is not to be desired.

Fig. 3 shows a straight hanging fall: While this is not necessarily "bad," still, most people prefer a flower with a little more life to it.

A drooping fall is shown in Figure 4 and notice the difference between it and the straight hanging type. Many excellent varieties have this style of fall.

Figure 5 shows a flaring fall, and most people seem to prefer it to other styles because of the feeling of lightness it seems to impart to the flower.

Figure 6 shows a horizontal fall. On some flowers it looks good; but on others it misses being "right looking." Most people like flaring falls, but flaring can be carried too far.



FIG. 4



FIG. 5



FIG. 6

Standards which behave as those in Figure 7 are said to be "open"; and while the feature is not of itself undesirable, it frequently is accompanied by a tendency of the standards to open too widely, and even to flop sadly in the center. Such tendencies, naturally, would be bad; so judge the flower, not on whether its standards are "open" but on what the results of the "open" standard may be.



FIG. 7



FIG. 8

Standards like those in Figure 8 are called "conical" and are considered good form.

Those standards in Figure 9 are called "domed" and they too are good form.

In addition to the above characteristics, there are some adjectives which are commonly used to modify them. Thus, a standard can be called "Open and Erect" or it can be "Open and Floppy" or, it might be "Domed and Touching" or "Domed and Overlapping," or "Conical and Frilled." From a structural standpoint, standards which are Domed and Overlapping are least likely to be damaged by wind or rain. This makes such standards highly desirable. Figure 10 illustrates this type.



FIG. 9



FIG. 10

Falls might be referred to as "Wide-hafted" or "Circular" or "Strappy" and, as long as we are talking about falls, we might as well mention that they also can be termed "Reticulated" or "Smooth-hafted." Those terms do not properly belong here, since they have more to do with Color than with Form; but this is as good a place as any to introduce them and then dismiss them. "Reticulations" are those net-like veins most prominently seen at the haft of the fall. A fall is said to be "reticulated" if those veins are colored so that they stand out, or affect the color value of the haft portion of the fall. A fall is said to be "Smooth-hafted" if the veining is invisible, or nearly so. The more invisible it is, the smoother the haft is said to be. Some people intensely dislike reticulated hafts on irises; they feel them to be quite bad. Others see no objection to them whatever. Most people will agree that a heavily reticulated haft might add to the attractiveness of one flower, but seriously detract from the appearance of another. It's all a matter of taste, and of personal preference. It may not be said that reticulations are bad, nor that they necessarily are undesirable. Their presence, or their absence, must be judged upon the basis of the individual flower, and how they affect it; in the judgment of the person looking at it.

Now we come to an easy one—Floriferousness. Does it sulk for several years, and then, just as you are about to throw it out, put on a big show? Then, no matter how good its occasional blooming may be, it cannot be said to be a floriferous plant. Does a certain variety bloom dependably every year, but fail to develop multiple buds? If so, it is better than the sulking show-off, but it still leaves something to be desired. A wholly desirable tall bearded variety would be one which bloomed unfailingly each year, and which produced at least three buds on each branch, and at least three buds on the terminal. There are not many like that. If you have one, treasure it and praise it. Judge your others by comparison with it.

Following so closely upon Floriferousness as almost to tread upon its heels is Vigor. Here, again, is a point upon which there is little difficulty with personal preference. Either the plant is healthy, or it is not. Either it presents a good appearance, or it is weak. Either it multiplies satisfactorily, or it fails to multiply. In short, on this one point of judging it is either good or bad—or somewhere in between—and there is little to be debated. However, do not overlook the fact that here the *experience* of the judge must be combined with his observation of the plant before him. Vigor cannot fairly be judged upon a single observation.

The last item on the Point Scoring Table is Stalk, and here the unwary judge can get trapped. On the Point Scoring Table, under Stalk, there are the sub-heads: Strength, Sturdiness, Placement of Branches and Balance. The first two are relatively easy to judge. Observation of the plant will tell whether or not the stalk is sufficiently strong and sturdy to support its normal complement of flowers; even when they are burdened with droplets from a sudden shower. However, it must not be overlooked that these two attributes are inextricably linked with the attribute "Proportion of Parts"—and judged under the heading of "Form." A variety might have huge blossoms of excellent form, but if those blossoms are carried on a stubby stalk, the Proportion is poor. Likewise, if they are carried on a sky-reaching spindly stalk, not only will the Proportion be poor, but inevitably the Strength will, likewise, be poor. There must be a pleasing Balance between size of blossoms and height of stalk—and the one may not be sensibly separated from the other. Thus, it can be seen that Proportion of Parts, Strength, Sturdiness and Balance are all interlocked attributes; and, though cataloged separately in the Table, must be judged simultaneously in the garden.

"Placement of Branches" is likewise linked with the foregoing, but it is a nice complex little problem all on its own. We say that a plant is "excellently branched"—but what do we mean by it? We say that another plant is "high branched" (and we may say it with the inference

that such is undesirable) but exactly what do we mean, and is it really bad?

Frequently the phrases "Four-way Branching" or "Candelabra Branching" are heard. They mean that an individual stalk of the plant, growing uncrowded, will normally branch as in Figure 11. Usually, the inference is that this is the criterion of good branching. But is it? Certainly, on a one-year plant, or even on a neat 2-year clump, this type of branching shows off the flowers to best advantage. But what of a dense clump? Would it show them off well under those circumstances? Also, a plant may have "Four-way Branching" and still be poorly branched, if the spacing of the branching, or the size of the blossoms, or a combination of both, results in the crowding together of two or more blossoms; so that they become a "blob" of color, without individual character.

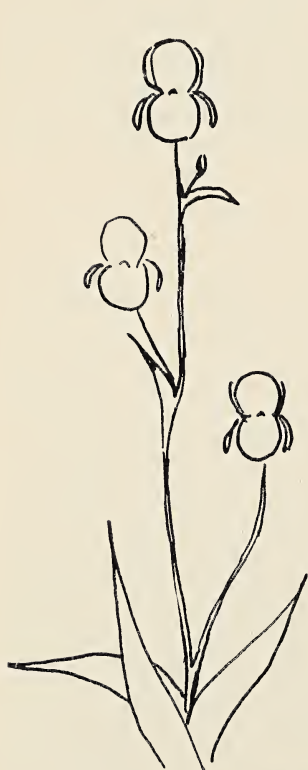


FIG. 11



FIG. 12

When there are only two branches, and the terminal; or only one branch and the terminal; and when these branches are carried high on the stalk, the plant is said to be "High Branched," as in Figure 12. This, like the type of growth in Figure 11, can be either good or bad, according to what results it produces in the presentation of the blossoms. In a clump of several years growth, a stalk with two branches, and the terminal, will usually display its flowers well, and yet not seem to have a top-heavy appearance. While this might also be true of a stalk with only one branch and the terminal, it is much more often the case that such branching results in all the bloom being stuck way up on the top of the stalk, with a resulting top-heavy appearance.

The variety Tiffanja usually shows almost perfect Four-way Branching; but, unfortunately the stalk is a bit slender for its height: so wind or rain hurt the appearance of the plant. The variety Wabash is a good example of top-branching, but the habit has rarely been held against it for two reasons; first, the proportions of the plant are such as to help disguise the poor branching; and, second, there is as yet no widely grown substitute for Wabash. There are better *amoenas*, to be sure, but it will be several years before they are as widely grown, and as widely known.

"Four-way Branching" can be excellent, good or poor; according to the resulting display of the blossoms, and the over-all Balance of Foliage-to-stalk-to-blossom. In general, such branching is to be desired over lesser branching; providing the display of the bloom is enhanced by it.

Branching characterized by two branches and a terminal can also be excellent, good or poor, according to the results produced by it.

In general, a stalk which has only one branch; and that one placed high, is to be considered undesirable. At least, it is much less desirable than another variety of similar color which does have more extensive branching.

Any kind of branching is good, if it accomplishes the purpose for which it is intended. Perfect four-way branching which resulted in many of the flowers being tucked down, hidden, in the foliage, would be poor because of the poor result. Branching should be different for irises intended for different purposes. For instance, *Snow Flurry* has branching which exhibits its blossoms excellently in a clump; but a cut stalk of *Snow Flurry* presents a poor picture. *Blue Shimmer* has branching which is perfect in a show stalk, but poor in a garden clump.

Behind all these things lurks one factor which always must be reckoned with; Proportion. All words to the contrary notwithstanding, if the end result is of pleasing proportion—the component characteristics must be said to be good; at least for that particular variety. Conversely, though the individual characteristics may score excellently, if

the combination of them is not of good proportion, then their value is lost on that particular variety.

Here, then, are the things which make a tall bearded iris either good or bad. They are not difficult things—they are simple things. If you know what you are looking for, they will be easy to find, and to judge.

Dwarf Bearded Irises

Good and Bad Features at Their Present Stage of Development

Dwarf irises cannot be learned out of a book, any more than any other iris. Therefore, when the Judge reads this chapter he should not conclude that he thereby “knows” dwarf irises. As a matter of fact, very few iris lovers do know the dwarfs, and the changes which have been brought about in them in recent years. Most of us are familiar with the old chamaeiris varieties, but present development has gone far beyond them. In fact, it may be desirable in the near future to divide the dwarf bearded group into two sections—the true “miniature” dwarfs, and the larger and more variable “hybrid” sorts.

The most important requisite for a dwarf bearded iris is that it should be dwarf in everything the name implies. This includes stature, size of bloom in proportion to height, slender and neat stem, and a dainty and delicate ensemble of all its parts. Earliness of bloom is desired. The extreme late limit might be blooming with the chamaeiris varieties such as Sound Money and Tony. Earlier bloom is preferred, such as *Atroviolacea* and *Azurea*.

A distinguishing characteristic of the dwarf bearded irises is the terminal bud—singly, or in a cluster of two or three. Lateral branching should cause disqualification for show purposes and awards. Blooms similar to the best of the tall bearded varieties in form are desired; but of a size in proportion to the dwarf plant. As the dwarf is viewed from above, horizontal falls are preferred.

Fragrance is particularly desired in a dwarf, and adds greatly to its other dainty qualities. Varieties which have a pleasing fragrance should be preferred to similar varieties lacking fragrance.

There is seldom much difficulty with hardiness in dwarf irises. Mostly, they are immune to winter damage. Consistent good health, with good duration of bloom period, should be desired in any dwarf variety.

Height for a desirable dwarf is a muchly disputed point. The true dwarf specialist insists that they should not exceed six inches in height; but most growers of dwarfs would agree that any height under 8-10



This pumila seedling is hardly larger or taller than the hen's egg. Many people favor the division of dwarfs into two groups, miniatures such as the iris above and the larger forms which may grow as high as 15 inches.

inches might be acceptable, as long as daintiness is not lost. Because of the unbranched character of the stem, any plant more than eight inches in height probably would look awkward, so, *as a general rule, eight inches may be accepted as the maximum desirable height* for the true miniature.

Dwarfs should not be appraised as miniature replicas of the tall bearded irises. They are a distinct class. The dwarf type should always be based upon the predominant characteristics of the dwarf species from which it comes, with provision for improvement which does not destroy the type. Because dwarfs usually send up numerous bloom

stalks, they are very floriferous, despite their lack of branching. The *pumila* species, and its hybrids, will frequently put up six or eight bloom stalks from one rhizome. Bloom is so plentiful in a well grown dwarf that the plant becomes a mass of color, and the foliage is hidden. Such profusion of bloom is desirable, and should be insisted upon.

There are many obvious faults in the dwarfs. Some are permanent, and some are passing, as improvements are made. For instance, while open standards usually are considered a fault in any bearded iris, they are a type characteristic in dwarfs coming from *I. arenaria* and crosses involving it. Examples are *Bronya*, *Tiny Treasure*, and *Tampa*. As breeding developments proceed, this type characteristic (which cannot now be classed a fault) will probably disappear, and thereafter become a recognized fault.

Blossoms should be on stalks which show well above the foliage. Bloom hidden in the foliage is a fault. Falls which tuck, recurve, or incurve are a fault. Plants which exceed the discussed limits of height and season of bloom should be considered faulty to the extent that they fail to meet the specifications.

The question of width of falls and standards is debatable. Recent breeding has brought about improvements in width of falls and standards, but there is danger that this improvement can be carried too far. Daintiness is a primary requisite for dwarfs, and anything which causes the plant or the flower to look coarse is a fault.

In summary, desired features for the true dwarf bearded are:

1. Daintiness and delicacy
2. Dwarf stature—not over 8 inches in height
3. No lateral branching
4. Multiple terminal buds held well above foliage
5. Falls horizontal or nearly so
6. Fragrance
7. Earliness of bloom

Much work is being done with the dwarf bearded irises at the present time, and specifications of desired characteristics inevitably will change as this work proceeds. However, the above seven points are rather basic in nature, and probably will continue to be criteria for a good many years.

The Intermediate

Some years ago a popular smoke was called "Between The Acts"—little cigars. They were just that, a brief interlude to be remembered as satisfying and pleasant. It seems appropriate to think of our "Intermediate Iris" in this respect—a delightful in-between act, where the actors come forth and put on a skit while the scenery is being changed.

The very early spring flowers come with an impatient rush. Crocus, daffodils, chionodoxa, species tulips and hundreds of other small flowers keep the snow but half a jump ahead as they bring us another spring. Later on they are followed by larger and more gaudy flowers—columbine, foxglove, gasplant, sweet rocket, tall bearded iris and a host of spring bloomers that precede the summer perennials and the spring-sown annuals.

Between the early spring season and that later period known to every iris fan as "the blooming season," there is a definite gap in which the flowers seem to take a breathing spell. In this period nature retreats from her position of colorful eminence. There may be apples or crabs in bloom, but not everyone has the time, space or patience to grow them. It is a period mainly of green, but withal a period when the wise gardener may select with care and find himself with a floral display eclipsed only by what may follow.

An ideal plant for this in-between period is the Intermediate Iris. This particular type of iris is as old as iris history. First thought to be species, such varieties as Germanica, Kochii, Albicans and Florentina are now known to be natural hybrids of dwarf bearded and tall-bearded sorts. In fact, by their very nature, they comprise one section of the Intermediate group.

More recently controlled crosses of certain forms of chamaeiris and tall bearded varieties have produced another group of plants typified by such varieties as Nymph, Ivory Elf and Eleanor Roosevelt. These hybrids of both groups are largely sterile and are of limited value in breeding. In spite of a robust constitution and a desirable free flowering habit, they do have certain inherent faults such as indifferent color, bunchiness, and flowers somewhat large for the height of the stalk.

This second group within the Intermediate classification may be further divided into two classes—i.e., those that bloom only in the spring and those that under favorable conditions may bloom both in the spring and the fall. These are called the Remontants.

At the moment our rules of classification stipulate that an "intermediate iris" must be intermediate in blooming season. This rule excludes a third group of bearded iris that otherwise might be so classed. These are the Table Irises. Typified by such varieties as Widget, Day-

star, Billet Doux and Buttonhole they are delightful miniature replicas of our tall. Genetically they are quite different from other intermediates, but in height they are much closer to the intermediate than to the Tall Bearded irises with which they are now grouped.

Very recently a fourth group of hybrids has appeared that makes it necessary to revise our conception of what an intermediate should be. The early groups occurred in hues, for the most part, of purple or yellow, with an occasional white. These new hybrids give promise of not only duplicating existing colors found in our tall, but of producing new tints and shades of every color and in color patterns that are both pleasing and unusual.

New Hybrids May Be of Varying Height

The early groups usually were of a height intermediate between the dwarfs and the tall. Quite to the contrary, these new sorts may be almost any height in the short range. In fact, in the F_2 generation they seem to approach the diminutive stature of the dwarf parent rather than the tallness of the tall bearded parent. Under the old classification which classed a tall bearded iris under seventeen inches in height as dwarfs, they would be clearly classed as such. Under the AIS Classification now in force which is based primarily upon genetic constitution, they are classed as intermediates. In season of bloom they seem to vary as might be expected. Certain individuals from certain crosses may bloom with the chamaeiris dwarfs, others will follow and continue as late as early tall bearded varieties such as Snow Flurry and Pink Formal.

These new hybrids stem from forms of true *I. pumila* crossed with modern tall bearded varieties, and are really "something new under the sun." Certain individuals may be dwarf in stature, intermediate in blooming time, and colored as a tall. In addition, new colors and new combinations of color are appearing. Green Spot for instance is true to its name. It is an off-white, with a leaf green thumb print on the blade of the fall. Pagan Midget is a red purple with the center of the fall overlaid with black purple and the beard is a bright light blue. Pastel amoenas and variegatas are in the offing, and already we have clear scintillating blues with bright spots, velvety yellows and many flowers of varying color edged with a tint of the same hue. The beard seems to sharply contrast with the flower color.

Physical Properties Present Problems

It would seem that unless we liberalize our ideas of what an Intermediate iris should be, we may find ourselves presented with serious problems of classification. First generation seedlings may be from five to eighteen inches in height. They may bloom anytime from Sulina to



Green Spot and Fairy Flax (foreground) are markedly different from conventional intermediate Nymph (background).

Snow Flurry. At the moment we have three main points in our method of classification. They are height, season of bloom and derivation. In other words an Intermediate is supposed to be between the dwarf and tall in height; it is supposed to bloom between the dwarf and the tall and lastly it is supposed to be an hybrid between the dwarf and the tall.

These new hybrids already have shown us that they may be as short as a dwarf, and, that they may bloom either with the dwarf, during the in-between period or almost in the tall bearded season. As hybridization continues we have a right to expect individuals that approach the tall in height, but with a much earlier season of bloom. By the same token we also may expect seedlings that approach the dwarf in stature and bloom along with even the very latest tall bearded.

If height of stalk is ONE of or THE DETERMINING FACTOR there is a fourth group of irises that must be included in our Intermediate Class. These are the Table Irises. Forerunners of this group were Tom

Tit, (Foster 1912) and Yellow Tom Tit, (Sturtevant 1930). The Table Irises have certain definite and well defined characteristics such as medium height, which is usually between 18 and 28 inches and multiple branching with the attendant large number of buds. The striking feature of these irises is the fact that they appear to be similar to the tall bearded sorts except that every part of plant and flower exists in miniature.

They bloom with the talls but are so different that it seems natural to consider them in the height group with the Intermediates rather than with the giants of the iris world which are getting more and more giant-like every day.

Rules Will Depend upon Public Opinion

Before discussing qualities which might be good or bad in an Intermediate it seems expedient that first we decide what we want in a flower of this type. The new hybrids seem to have opened up an entirely new color range. Substance in all divisions of the group seems to be adequate. Flower form seems to be vastly superior to anything we had a right to expect from our experience with the old-type dwarfs. Thus the problem resolves itself into two very familiar and controversial factors—height of stalk and season of bloom.

One school of thought holds to the premise that an Intermediate Iris should be what the name implies, an iris that blooms in that period between the season of the dwarfs and the season of the tall bearded. These people deplore the necessity of the continued use of the terms *dwarf*, *intermediate* and *tall*, pointing out that what we have are really bearded irises that bloom in three seasons—early spring, mid-spring and late spring. Further, they point out that these irises may be of almost any height and yet bloom at the same time. These people would like to see a system of classification set up based primarily upon season of bloom with utmost flexibility as to physical characteristics such as height, number of branches, etc., and genetic make-up.

A second school of thought holds to a definite and prescribed height classification. That is, if an iris falls into a certain height group then it is acceptable as an individual of that height classification. Suppose for instance, that an iris of six inches in height blooms along with Extravaganza, a very late blooming tall bearded. They argue that it is a dwarf and should be judged as a dwarf regardless of its blooming season. This point of view indicates that our Classification rules are sorely in need of revision. The public is accustomed to thinking of the word dwarf as referring to stature. These short irises, though they may bloom later than the true dwarfs and be of a hybrid constitution, will undoubtedly be thought of as "dwarfs." There are many gardeners no

doubt, that would welcome such a plant for use in edging the beds in a bearded iris garden. And rock gardening addicts will find such a plant very useful for no other reason than its blooming season.

This second concept has much to recommend it. First, the work of the Registrar will be greatly simplified. The person desiring the registration will supply an average height measurement and the subject can then be placed in the proper group. Second, this simple classification may encourage a type of breeding recently discovered to be possible and yet to be fully explored.

By air mailing pollen from the north during the pumila season, to the south for use on tall bearded iris, and vice versa, and by the use of properly stored pollen, there is no limit to the possibilities that may be expected. Let us consider an hypothetical case. Helen McGregor x pumila blue has produced a series of early blooming, dwarf statured blues. Likewise, Colonial Dame, a late flowering tall when crossed with pumila produced a rather late flowering dwarf type. By intercrossing these progenies and subsequently sib crossing the resulting seedlings, it should be possible to expect certain combinations of pairs of factors from the four characteristics, Short, Early, Tall and Late. Four such might be Short-Early, Short-Late, Tall-Early and Tall-Late.

The Short-Early combination in this case could well be within our normal conception of dwarf height and bloom with the chamaeiris dwarfs. The Short-Late might be no taller and bloom during the tall bearded season. The other two types should be normal height intermediates but with different seasons of bloom. This discussion is mentioned merely to emphasize possibilities that are fast becoming facts. These little irises are already here. If we write into our rules the stipulation that a dwarf must also be early blooming, we might remove from consideration one of our Short-Late seedlings that might be truly sensational and yet not eligible for AIS Official Awards. The same thing might be true of a tall-late intermediate, one that was so late blooming that it bloomed with the tall bearded or nearly so.

Other Important Characteristics

Branching in the new hybrids seems to follow a pattern. Early blooming sorts, particularly those that are short statured tend to have a bi-lateral terminal with either two or three flowers. These plants however, seem to follow the habit of the dwarf parent in sending up many bloomstalks as a compensation for lack of branching. On the other hand, the closer to the tall bearded season that an intermediate blooms, the more branches it should have to preserve its normal blooming period, for such iris may not have the ability to produce a constant succession of bloomstalks.

Size of flower is important only in proportion to the bloomstalk. Introduction of tall bearded genes has practically eliminated the grotesque and misshapen flowers commonly associated with certain old-type dwarfs and intermediates derived from them in combination with other bearded types. Foliage should be both short and narrow. Strength of stem is very important. *Pumila* bequeaths to its offspring a very long perianth tube. In periods of spring heat such plants are apt to "hang their heads" due to quick watery growth.

Flowers should be held well above the foliage and an abundance of blooms is a prerequisite to acceptability. The accredited judge who first eyes these new flowers must be wary of past practices of complacency. All kinds of parents will naturally be used as breeding stock as hybridizing in these new types becomes widespread. Hardiness and disease resistance are virtues of paramount importance and should be watched for with constant vigil.

Good people, the Intermediates have taken on a new look, how about you giving them a new look?

Irises of the Spuria Sub-Section

Features To Be Considered in Judging Them

While our gardens have had known representatives of the Spuria sub-section for many years, not one gardener in fifty is familiar with the new family of hybrids arising from the familiar species such as *I. ochroleuca*, *I. monnieri* and *I. graminea*. The late Eric Nies did a great deal of work with the spurias, and the results of this work are only now beginning to be realized. The Society has instituted the Eric Nies Award, intended to be the highest honor for competition within the spuria group. When sufficiently wide interest has built up in the new race of spurias, this award will be implemented.

It is well, in anticipation of this increase of interest, to set forth the good and bad features of these irises, so that the Judge may be prepared to know what to look for.

Suggested Point Score Table for Judging spuria varieties in the garden:

The Flower

Color	15
Substance	5
Texture	5
Form	5
Size & Proportion	5

The Stalk

Height	5
Erectness	5
Branching & buds	20

The Plant

Foliage	10
Vigor	10
Floriferousness	15

100

It should require no pampering. *Floriferousness*: The good spuria unpleasant.

COLOR: There is no difference in judging color of a spuria iris and color of a tall bearded iris. Judge for brilliance, richness, delicacy, and clarity; just as for a tall bearded. **Substance**: Few irises surpass the spuria in substance. They are really strong and rugged, for all their delicate appearance. However, the substance should be tough rather than brittle. **Texture**: Most of the well known spurias have a smooth texture; but some of the new hybrids have a satiny or velvety texture, and these should be preferred. **Form**: The form of a spuria variety should show good balance between standards and falls. Whether the falls are curled, or flaring, or straight is a point of taste; all are good. **Size**: The size of the flower should be in good proportion to height of stalk. **Height**: The stalk should rise well above the foliage, and is to be judged for height in this respect only. **Erectness**: The stalk always should be erect. There should be no bends nor crooks. The stalks should be sufficiently strong to support a full complement of bloom without staking. **Branching and Buds**: A good spuria variety is arbitrarily presumed to have four "branches" with a pair of buds to each. If a variety falls short of this arbitrary perfection, $2\frac{1}{2}$ points should be deducted for each bud short of 8 per stalk. **Foliage**: Much of the garden value of the spuria varieties is due to the attractive, sword-like foliage. This should be of good color, erect, and compact. A period of dormancy occurs after blooming, and at that time the foliage may not present a perfect appearance; but at other times of the year it should be an asset to the plant. **Vigor**: The spuria should make good growth and perform satisfactorily despite drought, heat, cold, flood, wind, or character of soil. It should require no pampering. **Floriferousness**: The good spuria should put up one stalk per mature rhizome each year; and each stalk should have a total of eight blossoms. If points are deducted for fewer blossoms than eight, they may be partly replaced if the season of bloom of the plant is outstandingly early, or outstandingly late; for it thus would increase the garden value by prolonging the season of bloom.

Fragrance: Spurias are not noticeably fragrant, and the presence of a pleasant fragrance is to be considered an asset. Conversely, an unpleasant fragrance would be a fault. The only species of the spuria subsection having a noticeably pleasant fragrance is *I. graminea*.

Judging Spuria Varieties in Shows

A suggested Point Score Table for judging spurias in shows is:

The Flower

Color	15
Size	10
Form	5
Substance	5
Texture	5

The Stalk

Height	8
Erectness	8
Number of buds	12
Blossoms open	12

Condition

20
<hr/> 100

Eight buds, with four open, is perfect. If wilted flowers have been removed, deduct points from "Condition", not from "Number of Buds". If flowers are faded, deduct points from "Color" and not from "Condition." Deduct points from "Condition" for tears, insect damage, broken parts, and water marks.

Judging Spuria Seedlings at Shows

In judging spuria seedlings at shows, this question should be asked: Is the specimen exhibited an improvement over existing varieties in at least one important characteristic? If so, then does it score sufficiently well in other characteristics to warrant its introduction?

The following Point Score Table is suggested for use in judging spuria seedlings in shows:

The Flower

Color	15
Size	5
Form	5
Substance	5
Texture	5

<i>The Stalk</i>	
Height	8
Erectness	8
Number of buds	12
Blossoms open	12
<i>Condition</i>	5
<i>Uniqueness</i>	20
	<hr/> 100

With regard to "Uniqueness", assume that there is exhibited a spuria seedling of pansy purple. Suppose it fades badly, and is blotched. It might rate Zero points for "Color" but still score 20 points for "Uniqueness" since there now is no spuria of pansy purple.

As improvements in the spurias continue, and as interest in them grows, there will be improvements and changes in these points now considered "good" and "bad"—but for the present, they may be accepted and used when judging spuria varieties.

Good and Bad Features of Louisiana Varieties

The development of the Louisiana hybrids is so new, and further progress is being made so rapidly, that it is difficult to set standards by which to measure the worth of a particular variety. So much remains to be known of their behaviour in various parts of the country that the average Judge is at a loss to form any sensible judgment of them.

Since originally these were flowers of the southland, perhaps the most important thing to ask is, "Are they hardy in the north?" Some are, and some are not. In fact, some of the largest and most beautiful varieties are not entirely winter hardy. The iris lover of Region 10 may not care. His home is their home, they all do well in Region 10. But we are writing for all twenty-two Regions of the Society, not especially for Region 10. We must consider the plant as it faces a Judge in Minnesota, or Massachusetts, or California, and say; "If it is not winter hardy in your area, it is not as good as another variety which *is* hardy." For the membership of the Society at large, the question of hardiness probably is the most important.

Next would come health, and resistance to disease: for if the plant will not grow and thrive it is not a good garden flower for the membership at large. It should be dependably winter hardy, it should have fairly rapid increase, and it should be resistant to rust and leaf spot.

If it has those good qualities, then its flowering characteristics can be next in importance.

Free flowering is important. There should be plenty of buds, and the plant should bloom, not simply on the terminal, but also on the stem nodes. The flowers should be erectly held on stems which are sufficiently sturdy to withstand the elements, and sufficiently high to display the flowers well.

An open, flaring flower with smoothness of finish and texture is to be preferred. Sepals should not droop, nor have such poor substance that the end of one day finds them hanging limply. Substance should be sufficiently good to prevent the edges of petals and sepals from curling quickly, and making a fresh flower appear to be much older than it is. Whether the petals are upright, or follow the contour of the sepals, is a matter of personal preference. Either form is acceptable, providing neither petals nor sepals droop or flop. Color should be fresh and clean. The flower should not fade quickly, nor water-spot.

Members who live south of the Mason and Dixon's Line will immediately protest that there are many varieties which fulfill every desire in these matters. But those members must go back to the premise that we are talking here for the members in Maine, as well as the members in Louisiana. Today most of the voting for the Mary Swords Debaillon Award is done by Judges living in the southland. Few "northerners" feel that they know enough about the Louisiana varieties to venture a vote. But this situation will change. The hardier varieties will inevitably become widely grown, and the northern Judge will begin to vote for the Mary Swords Debaillon Award *upon the plants as he sees them in the north*.

This is not to disparage the beautiful but tender varieties which will not survive northern winters, but do so well in the south. They have their place, but it is the states of their origin. There are exquisite tall bearded varieties which thrive in California, but winter-kill in cold areas. We admire them, but have learned the futility of attempting to grow them in all areas. They win few high awards.

If the Louisiana varieties are to become generally known and generally grown, they must be suited to culture in all parts of our twenty-two Regions. Judge them first for hardiness.

Irises of the Siberian Sub-Section

Any attempt to set standards for judging Siberian iris is like setting sail on uncharted seas. Whereas there has been in existence for a long time, for evaluating bearded iris, a scale of points which has been pretty thoroughly tested and accepted with minor changes by iris people

everywhere, there is no previous experience or standard to go by when judging Siberian iris.

We do know that the garden effect of Siberians is quite unlike that of the tall bearded and it therefore follows that an entirely different set of criteria will have to be established for the appraisal of Siberian iris varieties. It must be quite evident that a single stalk, or even a few stalks, may pass almost unnoticed in the garden, but a good-sized clump of Siberians has dramatic appeal, especially for color. In fact, so important is color in this group of iris that in any scale of points it must be very heavily weighted. In our opinion, all other factors, such as size, height of stalk, floriferousness, vigor and form, must be considered in the light of their contributions to the color effect as a whole. For instance, if the size of the flower is large, it supplies a greater surface of color, just as would a variety that is particularly floriferous and tall. And again if a given variety is vigorous, it would form a good-sized colorful clump quicker than one that is weak. When it comes to form, this, in our opinion, has only incidental value except that a flower which has broad petals would again expose a larger color surface.

If our personal premise—that color is the all-important factor—is correct, then we think the scale of points for judging Siberians should be set up somewhat in this manner:

Color	45%
Size	15%
Floriferousness	15%
Height	10%
Vigor	10%
Form	5%

Under the points for color, we feel that the principal considerations are intensity and clarity, and that grayed or blended colors have no merit in Siberians; likewise, that heavily blotched varieties or those with strong reticulations on the falls are not so valuable as those that come closer to being true selfs, for here again the overall total color effect is bound to be less.

A large-sized Siberian with a rich, intense color is undoubtedly to be preferred over a smaller variety of the same coloring, but if depth of color is sacrificed for size, then we feel that the smaller variety with the intense color should be deemed the more valuable. For instance, Tycoon, one of the largest of our Siberians, has a much bigger blossom than that of Caesar's Brother, but the rich, intense purple color of the latter should make it a favorite over the duller but larger Tycoon. Again, the light magenta Helen Astor has nowhere near the garden value of Eric The Red, which has a similar color but is deeper and brighter. Intensity

and clarity of color are again the chief factors in the popularity of the rich dark blue Tropic Night and the delicate clear tones of Cool Spring and Gatineau.

The color factor is again paramount even when it comes to height, which is ordinarily a very desirable attribute, for who would not rate the lovely clear blue Mountain Lake higher than the variety Llewellyn even though the latter is one of our tallest Siberians?

Floriferousness is very well exemplified by Caesar's Brother. Because there must be an abundance of flowers to set the stage, so to speak, for the color of the flower, we have rated this quality on a par with size.

Because Siberian iris are comparatively slow in becoming established and form a good-sized clump only after two or more years, the item of vigor should receive adequate consideration. No effective showing can be made if the plant lacks this quality. We have found that the varieties Mountain Lake, Tycoon and Caesar's Brother rate very high in this respect.

By form, we mean a Siberian with well proportioned flowers with broad petals, especially in the falls. A variety like Mountain Lake with shapely blossoms is certainly to be preferred to one with less well formed flowers.

You will note that all of the factors we have discussed contribute to producing a color effect, which, after all, is the main virtue of the Siberians for the garden, whether they be used as clumps in the perennial border, in large masses, or as hedge rows.

Suggested Standards

For Judging Arils and Arilbreds

The following outline will facilitate understanding the grouping employed, and the relationships of the different types of iris:

ARILS:

Oncos (Section *Oncocyclus*)

Regelias (Section *Regelia*)

Oncogelias (Hybrids of *Oncos* and *Regelias*)

ARILBREDS:

Oncobreds (Hybrids of *Oncos* and Bearded)

Included here are the crosses of *Oncogelias* with Bearded iris, as they do not form a class sufficiently distinct to be set up separately.

Regeliabreds (Hybrids of *Regelias* and Bearded)

Judging Oncos

Definition

Only the true *Oncocyclus Iris* are referred to here. Almost all of these are wild species imported from Palestine, Turkey and other parts of the Near East. No hybrids of different *Oncos* with each other are yet on the market, although quite a number of outstanding ones have recently been produced. Crosses of *Oncos* with bearded iris which are sometimes cataloged as "*Oncos*" or "*Oncocyclus*" are not included here. Those are classed a "*Oncobreds*." The standards for judging them are quite different from those to be used in judging *Oncos*.

Oncos themselves are so little known to most judges, and their standards of perfection vary so much from accustomed standards, that it seems desirable to explain their desirable attributes rather fully. Since there are hardly more than a dozen species that are distributed to any extent in American gardens, it is feasible to characterize most of them in various respects to aid judges who are working in a field new to them.

Variability

Due to the fact that essentially all *Oncos* at present are not clones but are propagated from wild seedlings, the different plants of any one species do not exhibit the uniformity in color, size, form, height, etc., which characterize the familiar modern clones of horticultural varieties of Bearded and Beardless Iris. The inherent variability of this type of iris, *within* any one species, results in a situation in which judges have more than the usual opportunity to find certain entries that are vastly superior to others—that is, the differences may be genetical as well as cultural.

Suggested Scale of Points for Show Judging

The Flower	The Stalk	10
Form25	Condition	
Color20	Grooming of specimen10	
Size10	Cultural perfection15	25
Substance10		<hr/> 100
65		

Form

Form is the most important and distinctive feature of most true *Oncos*—even more important than color. The ideal or perfect *Onco* has almost circular standards, which are either meeting and somewhat erect, or strongly arched and cupped. The falls, too, are *nearly circular*, and in the finest species *extremely broad at the haft*. To give judges unfamiliar with *Oncos* some basis for comparison, it may be mentioned that a well-grown Nazarena, for instance, has a *haft a full 3 inches wide*,

as compared the 1½ inch hafts that still prevail in many of our most modern tall bearded iris, such as Technicolor, Staten Island, Syringa and Black Hills. The most impressive Onco species (such as Lortetii, Susiana and Nazarena) have falls that are *strongly convex*, in sharp contrast to the nearly plane or waved falls of most bearded iris.

Another highly characteristic trait of Onco form is the *very broad, diffuse beard*. When well developed this can be a most interesting and distinctive feature of this type of Iris. The beard approaches what seems to be about the ultimate in size in some forms of *Gatesii*, on which I have measured beards 1½ inches wide and 3 inches long. In many Oncos the style arms are strongly arched, and in some cases this causes the crests to be exerted beyond the standards in a novel and attractive manner, quite unlike any bearded iris.

While the above characterizes the most desirable form in Oncos, some allowances must be made when judging certain species which are not fully developed in what we may term desirable characteristics of form. For example, the falls of most specimens of *Nigricans* are quite short, and may sometimes be excessively recurved at the end, back toward the stem. *Sari* and some forms of *Auranitica* have relatively narrow, slender standards and falls. Hence these and *Nigricans* can hardly compete with most Oncos on the basis of desirable form, though all three stand out sharply from the viewpoint of color.

Color

The most valuable and characteristic feature of the coloring of most Oncos is the deeply colored *signal patch* at the end of the beard. This patch is sometimes nearly an inch in diameter. The larger and the more intense this signal, and the purer the color, the higher should be the rating. The signal is most commonly nearly black, which is very striking. Less common, but capable of creating wonderful color effects, are signals in bright crimson, deep yellow, cinnamon, brown, orange and purple. They should be judged for the attractiveness of the effect that they produce when viewed with the flower color as a whole.

Most, but not all, species of Oncos are characterized by a bold color pattern of decorative veining and dotting that is a feature of more significance in this type of iris than the color itself, for bright clear colors are as yet largely lacking in Oncos. Thus judges experienced in judging only bearded or beardless Iris will need to develop a new conception of what to look for.

The only fair common species of *Oncocyclis* Iris, *Susiana*, is a good example of attractive decorative veining. The color *pattern* (not the coloring) of this iris makes such a lasting impression on people's minds that we have far more visitors inquiring to see *Susiana* than any other

iris. Yet it is by no means the ultimate in desirable pronounced veining and stippling.

The decorative markings may be deeply colored and prominent, as in Nazarena, Susiana, Calcaria, Basaltica, and Hermona; or they may be in the nature of minute, softly colored dots, as in Lortetii and Samariae. A pleasing color effect of the flower as a whole is the thing to be desired, and the degree to which this is achieved is what must be judged.

A few Onco species are sought for the smoothness and uniformity of their coloring, as well as for the unusualness of the color itself. Most notable among these are Nigricans (sometimes almost pure black), Auranitica (a distinctive yellow that approaches the color of real gold) and Barnumae (a blackish crimson self). Haynei, Atrofusca and Atropurpurea, which have little veining, are essentially blended selfs, and should be judged accordingly.

Size

Since Susiana has been distributed at least ten times as much as any other Onco, and is a gigantic flower, people have come to look for large size in Oncos. It can be found, and is to be expected in certain species, most notable in Gatesii, which is the largest of Oncos. Nazarena, Haynei, Basaltica, Samariae, Sofarina, Hermona, Calcaria, Whitingi, and Lortetii will often equal and sometimes surpass Susiana in size. Most of the other species, such as Jordana, Nigricans, Barnumae, Atrofusca, Auranitica, Atropurpurea and Helenae ordinarily have flowers smaller than Susiana, and are to be judged accordingly.

Substance

Judging Oncos for this quality would seem to be no different from judging bearded iris, although Oncos average higher in substance than do bearded iris. Auranitica is exceptional in this respect, as the petals not only have the needed thickness and rigidity, but also a glistening waxy finish that seems to shed the rain.

The Stalk

With Oncos, relatively little weight can properly be given to the stalk, as there is ordinarily exceedingly little opportunity for variation. As usually grown, the Onco stem is straight and unbranched, 6 inches to 20 inches tall (usually about 14 inches), and bears but a single flower. Thus the usual stalk characteristics have no application to Oncos, and they are *not* to be rated down for lack of branching, or for having only one flower to a stem.

The principal opportunity for variation is in the height. Perfectly-grown specimens of any Onco species will have much larger flowers, and these will be borne on much taller stalks than those grown with little regard for their special requirements. For example, Susiana as us-

ually grown is 12 to 16 inches high, but under the most favorable cultural conditions it will reach 26 inches or more, and the flowers will be 50% larger than the usual gigantic size. When someone is able to grow Susianas like this, a judge should be most generous in his ratings, as this is a rare accomplishment. Well-grown specimens of Calcaria often exceed 20 inches in height. Gatesii is the tallest of all, and a new strain of this grew this spring to a maximum height of 33 inches, which is an almost unbelievable height for a true Onco.

Condition

Judging Oncos for the grooming of the specimen and cultural perfection would seem to be on the same basis as for other iris.

Judging Regelias

Variability

In this respect the Regelias stand part way between the Oncos and bearded iris. Most Regelias are *natural* wild species or color forms thereof, and have not resulted from artificial hybridization as far as is known. These wild forms tend to be somewhat variable from plant to plant in the same kind. They include most of the various forms of the three basic species Korolkowi, Stolonifera and Hoogiana. The three hybrids of Korolkowi x Stolonifera (Lucia, Orestes and Vulcanus) and the hybrid of Hoogiana x Stolonifera (Hoogiana Bronze Beauty) are uniform clones, and thus are comparable to horticultural varieties of bearded iris from the viewpoint of judging.

Suggested Scale of Points

for Show Judging

The Flower		The Stalk	10
Color	25	Condition	
Form	20	Grooming of specimen	10
Size	10	Cultural perfection	15 25
Substance	10 65		<hr/> 100

Color

While botanically and culturally close to Oncos, Regelias have flowers that are radically different in appearance. In judging Regelias, *color* is uppermost in mind, rather than form, as the chief interest stems from their marvelous colorings. These result partly from the beautiful and *unusual patterns of veining* that characterize most of the species, and partly from the *distinctively colored beards*, which are more of a feature here than in any iris except the new tangerine-bearded pinks. Prominent ornamental veining enhances the beauty of most forms of Stolonifera and Korolkowi, but is entirely lacking in Hoogiana and Hoogiana purpurea. These two have instead, a lustrous, satiny texture and a finish

that are quite without a counterpart in the whole iris family. Specimens need to be in good condition to exhibit these qualities to the fullest extent, and judges will rate flowers according to how well these inherent characteristics are exhibited in the specimens at hand.

The finest development of the colored beards is to be found in three crosses of Korolkowi x Stolonifera. Lucia and Vulcanus have blue beards, the latter dark and the former the bluest beard I have seen in any iris. Orestes has the most attractive brown beard that I know of. Flowers that are in good condition to display these beards well will naturally receive a high rating.

Form

In very sharp contrast to Onco form, Regelia standards and falls are typically long and narrow. The flowers are particularly effective when the three standards come together to form a rather sharp point at the top. In rather rare instances an even more striking form results when the falls, too, come together to form a point at the bottom of the flower. In most forms the petals are nearly plane, or prettily waved or ruffled, as in Orestes and Stolonifera leichtlini. The heavier the ruffling the higher the rating. Occasional specimens of Regelias show falls pinched in from the sides. This detracts from the beauty of the flower, and is a basis for deducting points, depending on its degree.

Size

As in bearded iris, size of Regelias should be in accordance with the variety. There is no special emphasis on large size, as Regelias are employed chiefly for corsages, arrangements, and other uses where small and medium sized flowers are often preferred.

Substance

Same as for bearded iris.

The Stalk

Regelias bear two, or rarely three, terminal flowers per stalk. Otherwise they are similar to the Oncos in regard to stalk; that is, they have relatively low, unbranched stalks, and the only variation to be expected is in height. In most Regelias this varies between 14 inches and 20 inches, but the largest and tallest of them all, Hoogiana Bronze Beauty, may reach up to 28 inches. Great height does not seem to be needed in Regelias, so a height typical for each variety is adequate. Since the two flowers per stalk are terminal and close together, it is preferable that they bloom at *different* times, so as to avoid a bunched effect in which the distinctive iris flower form is lost.

Condition

Same as for bearded iris.

Judging Oncogelias

Uniformity

Since Oncogelias are all artificial hybrids of Oncos and Regelias, each variety constitutes a uniform clone, as in bearded iris.

Suggested Scale of Points for Show Judging

The Flower		The Stalk	10
Color	20	Condition	
Form	20	Grooming of specimen	10
Size	15	Cultural perfection	15 25
Substance	10 65		<hr/> 100

Color

Almost without exception the Oncogelias derive their principal strong appeal from the highly decorative veining, very bold and contrasty in some varieties (such as Luna, Parthenope and Artemis), and soft and lace-like in others (such as Ulysses, Eunice and Teucros). Most Oncogelias have a dark signal patch, derived from their Onco ancestry. This patch varies greatly in size and intensity, and the larger and deeper it is the more stunning the flower and the higher the rating.

The majority of Oncogelias tend to be some shade of lilac or mulberry, and many of these have a strong appeal. However, the newer and less common colors, approaching pink, red and golden bronze, are more often given first choice by discriminating iris lovers. Among these varieties are Theseus, Ulysses, Eunice and Charon. However, true spectrum colors are as yet much farther in the future in the Oncogelias than in tall bearded iris, and judges should not as yet expect any of these newer colors to be clear and nearly pure, for pure pinks, reds and yellows do not as yet exist in Oncogelias. At present all of these colors have a substantial infusion of lavender.

Oncogelia beards are usually dark, sometimes black, and nearly always decorative to some extent. In general, however, they do not constitute the special feature that is often the case in Oncos and in Regelias. So whenever a judge finds an Oncogelia entry with a beard that is very dark and contrasty, or exceptionally colorful, the flower is worthy of special recognition on that account.

Form

To a very high degree the many varieties of Oncogelias have inherited the desirable broad, rounded Onco form, and do not show any appreciable evidence of the narrow, pointed Regelia form. Since true Oncos are a bit difficult to grow, the Oncogelias serve to furnish flower lovers with close counterparts of the Oncos on plants that are much easier to handle under most American conditions. Hence the closer an

Oncogelia approaches the ideal Onco in form, and in coloring, the higher it should be rated.

Some catalogs still list Lucia, Orestes and Vulcanus as Oncogelias. Since these three have the slender Regelia form, they are likely to cause confusion to judges who are not aware that they come from Korolkowi x Stolonifera, and hence are pure Regelia hybrids, without the slightest Onco influence.

Size

Since Oncogelias serve, as above indicated, to supply the exotic appeal of true Oncos in a flower that is easier to grow, it is natural for people to expect them to attain similar proportions. But to date no Oncogelia reaches the huge size of Susiana and other large Oncos. Hence there is a strong tendency among the many Oncogelia enthusiasts to favor the largest Oncogelias that are available. The varieties which usually attain the largest size are Theseus, Hermione, Luna and Artemis. There is also a definite place for small, highly decorative kinds, such as Camilla and Oberon for use in corsages and small arrangements.

Substance

Same as for bearded iris.

The Stalk

While the many Oncogelia varieties have all taken their form largely from their Onco parents, they have, just as regularly, taken the number of flowers per stem from their Regelia parents. That is, they have two, or rarely three, terminal flowers on each stem. Their heights range from the dwarf Oberon, about 7 inches tall, up to Hermione, at 22 inches. Judging Oncogelia stalks is, then, on almost the same basis as Regelia stalks.

Condition

Same as for bearded iris.

Judging Oncobreds

Uniformity

While there is a wide diversity between different varieties, each variety of Oncobred is a uniform, vegetatively-propagated clone, as in bearded iris.

*Suggested Scale of Points
for Show Judging*

The Flower	
Color	15
Form	15
Size	10
Substance	10 50

The Stalk	
No. of open flowers	15
Branch Balance &	
Bud Placement	10 25
Condition	
Grooming of specimen	10
Cultural perfection	15 25
<hr/>	
100	

Breeding Objectives

Basically, Oncobreds result from the desire of many hundreds of hybridizers to capture the alluring and exotic coloring of the Oncos, and their form, and transfer these qualities to bearded iris, at the same time retaining the desirable height, branching, and ease of culture of the bearded iris. The extent to which these efforts have been successful is, then, the primary basis for judging Oncobreds. The problem of combining in new hybrids the best qualities of these radically different types of iris has proved to be a most difficult one, and so judges should not be too severe at this stage in the evolution of Oncobreds, as those varieties that are outstanding in certain respects are nearly always somewhat deficient in others. The perfect combination has not as yet been attained, and judging standards must be kept within the limits of what now exists.

Color

For many years practically all Oncobreds were in shades and tints of lavender, purple and violet. These colors are so close to the very common and ancient Kochii that everyone has been seeking other colors—any other colors, in Oncobreds. Gradually the newer varieties are breaking away from those seemingly basic tones, and quite good blues, yellows, pinks, reds, browns and whites are now available. Their relative value, and the ratings that should be given them by judges, depend to a considerable extent upon the degree to which they have approached pure spectrum colors and have retained the characteristic Onco form, together with the desired height and branching.

In addition to the aim to achieve various pure spectrum colors in Oncobreds, there is the ever-present desire to incorporate in the new hybrids as much as possible of the entrancing veining and dotting that characterize Onco color patterns. In fact, some think of this heavy veining as the principal feature to come from the Oncos, perhaps because it is the outstanding one in the first major Oncobred, William Mohr. It is well exemplified in many of Clarence White's charming Oncobreds, such as Oyez and Butterfly Wings. Bold marbling and streaking characterize Joppa Parrot, Near East and Tom Craig's Hurricane. In other Oncobreds, such as Nelson of Hilly, Some Love and Mohrlöff, there is a dainty peppered and speckled pattern.

One of the most valuable of the attributes of most Oncos, and one which is almost completely lacking in pure bearded iris, is the *prominent dark or brightly-colored signal patch*. Thus breeders are trying to transfer to Oncobreds the genes for these highly decorative signal patches. Judges have the opportunity of rewarding gradual progress in this direction by giving higher ratings to Oncobreds in which the

signal patch is becoming somewhat of a feature. But again we must set as our present standard, the best that is now available, and this is but a small fraction of the path we must travel before we have a full transfer of the best and most colorful of Onco signal patches to Oncobreds.

Form

In general, the ideal Oncobred form is practically identical to the ideal Onco form, discussed in detail above. Most Oncobreds have that "Onco look," which makes it evident that they have some Onco blood. The closer an Oncobred approaches the full, broad, rounded Onco form, the higher it should be rated. Conversely, Oncobreds that look exactly like tall bearded iris in form should be penalized in the judging, as long as they are being judged as Oncobreds.

A few Oncobreds present a new and very appealing form, which has resulted from combining features of form from both the Oncos and the Bearded Iris. This new form is characterized by practically circular falls (derived from the Oncos), and by falls that flare out stiffly horizontal. No Onco that I have seen has that type of fall, but the character does, of course, occur in tall bearded iris. Among the best examples of this new form, which is destined to become very popular, are Oyez, Some Love and Tom Craig's large, tall and very new Frances Craig. In judging representatives of this type, the highest ratings should go to those specimens that have the largest and roundest falls, and those which are the closest to truly horizontal.

Size

Since many of the earlier Oncobreds were decidedly small, interest has centered in the creation of larger and finer Oncobreds. Thus, within reasonable limits, the larger the size, the higher the rating for size, providing it is in good proportion to the height and thickness of the stalk.

Substance

Same as for tall bearded iris.

The Stalk

Because of the inherent difficulty of combining in one new flower the desired Onco flower characteristics and the tall well-branched stalk of the best tall bearded iris, the matter of stalk assumes unusual importance in judging Oncobreds. The scale of ratings is such that deserving entries can be well rewarded for excellence in number of open flowers, branch balance and bud placement. It is well to keep in mind, however, that in many of the earlier Oncobreds, the flower itself is al-

most the sole attraction, since the height and branching are often quite meager, as compared with the average tall bearded variety.

Condition

Same as for bearded iris.

Judging Regeliabreds

Uniformity

All varieties are uniform clones.

Suggested Scale of Points for Show Judging

The Flower

Color	20
Form	15
Substance	10
Size	5 50

The Stalk

No. of open flowers15

Branch Balance and

Bud Placement10 25

Condition

Grooming of specimen10

Cultural perfection15 25

100

Breeding Objectives

The aim in breeding for new Regeliabreds is to combine the fascinating narrow, graceful form of the Regelias, their interesting color patterns and beards, and their satiny finish with the tall stems and fine branching of the best bearded iris. To date only a few Regeliabreds have been produced, and relatively little progress has been made toward these objectives.

Color

Most of the known Regeliabreds (notably Spotless, Party Robe, Blue Princess, Hoogsan, Hoogie Boy, and Ben Ahdem) have come from Hoogiana and naturally do not exhibit the prominent and attractive veining that characterizes almost all other Regelias. Even Bellorio which comes from Korolkowi shows little evidence of this veining. In Carmelo, also from Korolkowi, the veining is a little more prominent. In Little Master the brown veining of Stolonifera is strongly in evidence. Thus, the present array of Regeliabreds give judges little opportunity to pass on the attractiveness of different veining patterns, which seemingly should be one of the chief attributes of Regeliabreds.

Even less has as yet been done in transferring to Regeliabreds, in a prominent and attractive form, the narrow but colorful beards which are so much a part of a number of our best Regelias. When Regeliabreds appear that incorporate some of these beards, judges will know that a step forward has been made, and rate accordingly.

Since the color range of Regelias is quite limited, there exists the opportunity when hybridizing Regelias with bearded iris to bring in various entirely new colors. One example, is my new Golden Butterfly, from Ola Kala x Hoogiana. There are no yellow Regelias, so this brings an entirely new color to the Regelia form of flower.

Form

To qualify as typical Regeliabreds, hybrids should exhibit the narrow form and the long slender petals that characterize the Regelias themselves. In some instances one can make certain of the Regelia parentage by noting the beards on *both* the standards and the falls, as in Spotless and Ben Ahdem. Some Regeliabreds (such as Hoogsan and Bellorio) do not inherit the beard on the standards. When the form of the Regeliabred approaches or reaches that of tall bearded iris, it is no longer a typical Regeliabred, and should be penalized accordingly, that is, in a class set up as Regeliabreds.

Substance

Same as for bearded iris.

Size

As in Regelias, size of Regeliabreds should be in accordance with the variety. Like Regelias, these flowers will find their chief use in corsages, arrangements, etc., where small or medium sized flowers are often preferred.

The Stalk

The *ideal* is the same as for tall bearded, but comparatively little progress has as yet been made in creating tall, well-branched Regeliabreds.

Condition

Same as for bearded iris.

GLOSSARY

A Dictionary of Iris Terms and Phrases

Allelomorph (Greek, allelon = of one another; morph = form)

Either of a pair of contrasting hereditary characters; as roughness and smoothness, tallness and dwarfness.

Anther (Greek, antheros = flowering)

The pollen bearing portion of the stamen. The complete stamen is made up of a stem, called the filament, and the anther.

Amoena (Greek, amoena = pleasing)

Now used to describe any variety of bearded iris having white or nearly white standards, and colored falls. Originally, the name was applied to an iris which was thought to be a species. It had white standards and purple falls, and might have been either a natural hybrid arising from *I. variegata*—or simply a form of *I. variegata* in which the yellow gene had been suppressed.

Apogon (Greek, a pogon = without a beard)

Name applies to the largest section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. Contains all rhizomatous species of which the falls are neither bearded nor crested. Also applied to any member of the Apogon section, and to hybrids arising between members of the section.

Aril (Medieval Latin, arilli = dry grapes)

A name applied to a group of irises, and to a characteristic of their seeds. An aril is an exterior covering or appendage of a seed. *Oncocylus* and *Regelia* species, and their hybrids, exhibit a threadlike appendage on their seeds. Because of this, these irises are sometimes called "arils."

Back Cross

A "cross" is the process of placing the pollen of one plant upon the stigma of another plant, either by natural or artificial means. If seeds result, and plants result from the seeds, and if then these resulting plants are themselves crossed with either parent, or with earlier direct ancestors, the cross is said to be a back cross.

Beard

On irises of the Pogon (bearded) section there is a characteristic beard on the haft of each fall. This may take the form of a thin line, a multiple row, or a large patch. It may appear to be hairy or furry. Sometimes it stops on the exposed portion of the haft, and sometimes it extends down into the heart of the flower. This is the beard, and this gives to the Pogon section its name.

Bi-tone

An iris all of one color, but having the standards a different tint or shade from the falls.

Bi-color

An iris having its standards one color and its falls another color. Formerly this term was used to describe an iris with white falls and colored standards, to distinguish it from an *Amoena*, with white standards and colored falls. Now, however, it is used to describe any iris with standards of one color and falls of another color. It is displacing the term *Amoena*, and it is more understandable since *Amoena* carries with it the memory of the original definition of white standards and purple falls.

Blade

The wide portion of standard or fall.

Chromosomes (Greek, chroma = color, soma = body)

Small bodies, usually definite in number, formed within a cell during nuclear division. They carry within them the genes, or inheritance characters.

Crest (of style arm)

The two outer points of the style arm.

Crest (of an Evansia iris)

The "beard" of an Evansia iris. It is not a beard, but rather a ridge or comb, similar to that on a rooster. Located on the haft of the falls of irises belonging to the Evansia section.

Cross

The process of placing pollen of one variety upon the stigma of another variety, whether by natural or artificial means. Not the process of placing the pollen of a variety upon the stigma of the same plant; which is called self-pollination.

Dominant

Used to designate that member of a pair of contrasting inheritance characters which, when both are present, predominates over the other in its manifestation. Thus, if an iris carries the gene for tallness, and likewise the gene for dwarfness, but it is tall, then tallness would be the dominant character of the two.

Dwarf

A bearded iris of small stature, certainly. But also more than that. At present there are several schools of thought as to acceptable characteristics for a dwarf iris, such as height, season of bloom, and branching. Approximately, a dwarf bearded hybrid is less than twelve inches in height, with little or no branching, blooming two weeks or more before the earliest tall bearded varieties.

From a botanical standpoint, dwarf bearded hybrids derive from *I. pumila*, *I. chamaeiris*, and, to some extent, *I. flavissima* (*arenaria*).

Embryo

Within a viable seed (one capable of growing) there is a protecting mass called the endosperm. Within the endosperm there is a tiny spot of life called the embryo. When the seed germinates, this spot grows and creates the resulting plant.

Eupogon (Greek, eu = well, pogon = bearded)

Bearded irises. Means the same as Pogon, or pogoniris. Used interchangeably with both terms.

Evansia

A member of the Evansia Section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. This section comprises nine species and was named to honor Thomas Evans, of London, because he first brought to England plants of this section. The members of the section are: *Ii. tectorum*, *gracilipes*, *cristata*, *lacustris*, *japonica*, *Wattii*, *Milesii*, *speculatrix*, and *confusa*.

F₁ — F₂ — etc.

Abbreviations used to denote filial generations. F₁ meaning "first filial generation" and so on. Thus a hybrid called an F₃ hybrid would be one of the third generation of its line of breeding.

Falcate

To be hooked or curved like a sickle. Leaves of an iris are said to be falcate when they grow in a curved shape.

Falls

Those three petals of the iris flower which lie parallel to and below the three style arms. They are usually held lower on the flower than the other three petals, which are called the standards.

Family

In botany, a "family" is a collection of genera. Bringing it closer to home, the Genus *Iris* is one member of the Family Iridaceae.

Fan

The cluster of leaves arising from a growing point on an iris rhizome. Usually a cluster which does not contain a bloom stalk.

Fastigiate

Term applied to stems when they taper to a smaller diameter as they near the terminal. A stalk which is too fastigiate probably will be weak.

Filament

The thin stalk which supports the anther. The stamen consists of the pollen bearing anther, and the threadlike supporting filament.

Gamete (Greek, gametes = spouse)

A matured germ cell, usually of single chromosome number, capable of uniting with another gamete to form a new plant.

Gametic number

Number of chromosomes in the gamete of a certain plant. For example, when the cell of a 48-chromosome tetraploid iris splits into two cells at the reduction division, those two cells each have 24 chromo-

somes, and are called gametes. When they unite with the gametes of another plant, as in pollination, zygotes of 48-chromosomes are formed.

Gene

An entity within the chromosome concerned with the determination and transmission of hereditary characteristics.

Genus

A category of classification between Family and Species. A Family is a collection of genera, and a Genus is a collection of species.

Glaucous

Descriptive term usually applied to foliage of irises. It means foliage which is covered with a blue-gray haze or film, which can be wiped off.

Haft

That portion of standards and falls where the blade narrows and enters the heart of the flower. The word means **handle**, and in this case, the handle of standard or falls; the part where they join the body of the blossom.

Herbaceous

Having the texture, color, and appearance of ordinary foliage. Usually used as a term to describe condition of spathes of irises.

Heterozygous (Greek, hetero = other than usual, zygotes = yoked)

Containing genes for both members of a pair of contrasting inheritance characters. Such as containing genes for both tallness and dwarfness, or for both ruffling and tailored form. The result being that if such a plant is self-pollinated, the offspring will be assorted in stature or form.

Homozygous (Greek, homo = like, same, common—zygotes = yoked)

Containing genes for either, but not both, of a pair of contrasting inheritance characters. The result being that if the plant is self-pollinated the offspring will all be alike with regard to that one character.

Hybrid

Offspring arising from union between different species, or members of different genera. The iris William Mohr is an unusual hybrid, arising from a cross between Parisiana (itself a tall bearded hybrid) and I. Gatesii (an oncocyclus species).

Intermediate

Used when speaking of irises which are intermediate in height between dwarf and tall bearded varieties, and usually intermediate in season of bloom.

Lateral

Literally, "to the side"—term used to describe branching characteristics.

Line-cross

A "cross" is the process of placing the pollen of one plant upon the stigma of another plant, either by natural or artificial means. If seeds result, and if plants result from the seeds, and if then those plants are themselves crossed with other plants from the same line of breeding (though not from the same pod) such a cross is called a Line-cross.

Longipetala

A sub-section of the Apogon (beardless) section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. Contains four species, which are: *I. longipetala*, *missouriensis*, *arizonica*, and *montana*. Of these, *I. missouriensis* is the most widely distributed. All four species are native to the United States.

n, as used in $2n = 48$

Used to designate the basic chromosome number for the gamete of a plant. For 48-chromosome tetraploid irises, $n = 24$.

Natural Hybrid

A hybrid arising by accidental cross pollination between unlike species in the wild.

Neglecta

The name once applied to an iris thought to be a species, but later found to be a natural hybrid. Since then it has been used as a descriptive term for any iris having standards of any shade of blue, and falls of a much darker tone of the same color.

Oncocyclus

A member of the Oncocyclus Section; which comprises thirteen species. The most familiar of these are *I. susiana* and *I. Gatesii*. Mostly natives of the dry areas of Syria, Palestine, and Persia; they are difficult of culture unless their native conditions can be approximated. They are beautiful flowers of unusual patterns and colors, and hybrids between them and the tall bearded irises promise many exciting flowers in the future.

Oncobred

A catalog term used to describe tall bearded hybrids containing oncocyclus blood.

Out-Cross

A "cross" is the process of placing the pollen of one plant upon the stigma of another plant. If seeds result, and if plants result from the seeds, and if those plants are themselves crossed with varieties of entirely different parents and characteristics foreign to their own line of breeding, this is said to be an out-cross.

Ovary

The capsule enclosing the seed. This capsule is below the flower, and attached to it by the perianth tube. At its lower end it is attached to the stem by the pedicel. If the enclosed seeds are fertilized, then they grow, and the ovary swells and becomes the seed pod.

Pallida (I. pallida)

A pale lavender-blue iris species of the Pogon (bearded) Section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. This species entered into the breeding of many early tall bearded varieties, and is to be found in the family background of most of our varieties of today.

The word is also used to describe any iris having the pale blue coloring of *I. pallida*.

Pedicel

A short stem which connects the ovary to the stalk.

Perianth Tube

The tube which connects the iris blossom to the ovary.

Plicata

At one time the name *I. plicata* was given to an iris with blue stitching on the edges of the falls and standards—they themselves being white. Later this was found to be not a species—but a natural hybrid arising from *I. pallida*.

Today this term is used to describe an iris which has standards and falls of a comparatively light color, overlaid with stitching, stippling, veining, or mottlings of a darker color.

Pogo-cyclus

A term used to define an iris which is a hybrid resulting from a cross between a tall bearded iris and an oncocyclus iris.

Pogoniris

A section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*, having as its distinguishing feature a beard on the blade of each fall. Bearded irises of all kinds.

Pollen

The mass of spores in a seed plant. The powdery dust, usually yellow, carried on the anthers, and bearing the male germ cells.

Recessive

The opposite of Dominant. That member of a pair of inheritance characters which, when both contrasting characters are present, subordinates itself to the other in its manifestation. Thus, if in an iris, the gene for yellow and the gene for white (absence of yellow) were both present—and if the flower were yellow—then white would be termed recessive to yellow.

Regelia

Names given to a sub-section of the Pogoniris section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. Named in honor of Dr. Albert Regel. There are five or six species in the sub-section, the most familiar to our gardens being *I. Hoogiana*. They are natives of Turkestan, and demand that their native growing conditions be approximated. Hybrids arising from them are fast becoming dependable garden flowers of great beauty.

Rhizome

An enlarged and creeping stem, at or near the surface of the ground, which puts down feeding roots, and puts up foliage and stalks. Usually considered a root—and certainly like one—it actually is a thickened and creeping extension of a stem.

Reverse bi-color

A term frequently used when it is wished to avoid the word “amoena.” When, a few years ago, the term bi-color was applied to irises with white falls and colored standards, the term reverse bi-color was used to describe irises with white standards and colored falls; saving the term “amoena” for application to varieties with white standards and purple falls. The variety Pinnacle is an excellent example. Many object to calling Pinnacle an amoena—so they call it a reverse bi-color.

Reverse bi-tone

More or less a meaningless term. A bi-tone, strictly speaking, has standards and falls of the same color, but of different shades or tints. The use of the term “reverse bi-tone” would imply that a bi-tone must have the lighter tint on the falls, and the darker tint on the standards; so that a “reverse bi-tone” would have the darker tint on the falls, and the lighter tint on the standards. New color combinations from recent breeding are creating such hair-splitting terms of definition.

Scarious

Thin, dry, and membranous in texture. Applied to the spathes of an iris, it means that they are dry and papery—as opposed to the term herbaceous which means that they are more like the foliage in color and texture.

Self

An iris flower all of one color.

Self

A term used in breeding to denote self-pollination—the placing of the pollen of a flower upon the stigma of the same blossom, or of another blossom of the same plant or variety.

Sib-cross

To cross pollenate an iris with pollen from a plant which grew from a seed of the same seed pod.

Siberica

A member of the Siberica sub-section of the Apogon (beardless) section, of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. Or a hybrid arising from Siberica species. The nine species of this sub-section are: *Ii. siberica*, *Forrestii*, *Delavayi*, *Bulleyana*, *Wilsonii*, *Clarkei*, *prismatica*, *sanguinea* (syn. *orientalis*), and *chrysographes*. They are extremely wide spread in nature, being found in nearly every part of the world.

Signal (or Signal Patch)

On many beardless irises there is a spot of color on the blade of the falls. Sometimes it is of a different texture from the rest of the fall. It may be a round or oblong spot, a swordlike stripe, or any of infinite variations on those shapes. Its color is usually strikingly different from the color of the rest of the falls. This is called the Signal, or Signal Patch.

Somatic number

The number of chromosomes found in normal tissue cells (somatic cells) as distinguished from germ cells. In tetraploid irises, the somatic number is 48.

Spathe

The sheathing bract which encloses the bud of an iris before it “shows color.”

Spathe valves

The portion of the spathe which opens to permit the bud to emerge.

Species

A category of classification in Botany. A Genus is composed of a collection of species. Species are composed of individual plants.

Specific Rank

Entitled to classification as a distinct species.

Spuria

A member of the Spuria sub-section of the Apogon (beardless) section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris*. Dykes lists twelve species in this sub-section. The most familiar of them are: *Ii. spuria*, *ochroleuca*, *aurea*, *Monnieri*, and *graminea*. The term "butterfly iris" is sometimes applied to spurias and spuria hybrids.

Standards

The three inner petals of an iris flower. Usually upright in position, and usually carried higher than the falls.

Stem

The flower stalk from ground level to bud level.

Stigma

That part of the flower which receives the pollen grains, and upon which they germinate. In the iris flower the stigma are three in number and are located near the ends of the three style arms, just below the crests of the style arms.

Stolon

An elongated, horizontal stem, growing at or near the surface of the ground. Some rhizomatous irises put out stolons from the rhizome which grow underground for some distance before emerging as new points of plant growth.

Style

The part of the flower which carries the stigma. The iris flower has three styles, which are usually called the style arms. These usually are carried parallel to, and above, the falls of the flower.

Tall Bearded

A member of the Pogon (bearded) section of the rhizomatous division of the Genus *Iris* which is relatively tall in stature. A term to distinguish bearded irises of tall stature from those of intermediate or dwarf stature.

Terminal

The upper end of the stem.

Tube (perianth)

The short tube which joins the ovary to the blossom.

Type

The normal, or usual, form of a species.

Variegata

Descriptive term used to denote an iris which has yellow standards and reddish falls.

An iris species, *I. variegata*, which does have yellow standards and red falls. This species is the sole source of yellow color in our modern varieties.

Variety

In Botany, Variation is the tendency of progeny to differ from their parents, and from each other. This is the force which opposes heredity, the tendency of progeny to be like the parents and like each other. When one plant of a species varies from the type, it is called a variety.

The gardener uses the term to denote a named garden hybrid.

Zygote (Greek, *zygotes* = yoked)

The single cell resulting from the fusion of two gametes. The start of a new seed, and a new plant.

Acknowledgements

Many members of the Society contributed to the making of this handbook. Some did so by word of mouth, others by written discussions, from which data was derived. So many contributed orally that it is impractical to attempt to list them. Those who contributed written material are:

Mr. Frederick Cassebeer (N.Y.)	Siberica Sub-section
Mr. Paul Cook (Ind.)	Dwarf Bearded Irises
Dr. Philip Corliss (Ariz.)	Spuria Sub-section
Mr. Geddes Douglas (Tenn.)	Intermediates
Mrs. Fern Irving (Neb.)	Exhibition Judging
Mrs. Elizabeth Nesmith (Mass.)	Louisiana varieties
Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr. (Mo.)	Tall Bearded Irises
Mr. Walter Welch (Ind.)	Dwarf Bearded Irises
Mr. Lloyd Austin (Calif.)	The Aril Irises

Our thanks to the above members, and to all the others who assisted in the compilation and arrangement of this Handbook.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

Minutes of Directors' Meeting

HOTEL SOMERSET, JUNE 5, 1953

The President called the meeting to order and the following Directors responded to the roll call: Guy Rogers, Jesse Wills, Stedman Buttrick, Matthew C. Riddle, Carl O. Schirmer, L. F. Randolph, W. F. Scott, Jr., W. J. Moffat, Marion Walker, Don Waters and Geddes Douglas, Ex Officio. President Knowlton remarked to the assembled Board that this was the largest attendance to a Director's Meeting in many years and commented on the fact that Dr. Matthew Riddle and Mr. Marion Walker from Oregon and California respectively were both present.

Upon a motion duly made and seconded the Board voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting of Directors held in St. Louis in November, 1952 since these minutes had been approved by mail and published in the Society's journal.

President Knowlton read to the Board a letter of invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, another letter bearing the seal of the Mayor of Oklahoma City and a third letter from the Regional Vice-President of Region 22. These letters were to invite the Society to hold its annual meeting in Oklahoma at the first open date possible. In addition to the letters referred to above Mr. R. H. Shilling of Oklahoma City personally appeared before the Board to present the invitation and the Board thanked him and the other members of Region 22 for the invitation. Upon a motion duly made, seconded and passed the Board voted to tentatively reserve the years 1959 and 1960 for further consideration relative to such a meeting.

The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Connie Zirbel, RVP of Region 2 inviting the Society to meet in Region 2. The Board voted to hold this invitation in abeyance until further notice and to express its appreciation for the invitation.

The Board received a report from Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, Chairman of the sub-committee on color classification. The Board instructed the Secretary to thank Mr. Nelson for the report and the suggestions received therein and asked Mr. Nelson to submit a report on a minimum number of color classes and designations therefor to the Board for final action at the November meeting. The Board also suggested that a list of all varieties so classified be attached to and made a part of the report.

A letter from Mrs. Robinson, Registrar, was read to the Board by the Secretary. By unanimous voice the Board asked Mr. Jesse E. Wills, Chairman of the Registration Committee to write Mrs. Robinson and

express the sincere thanks of each member and the Board as a whole for the excellent and exhaustive work done in conjunction with bringing the matters of registration up to date. In order to acquaint the membership with the registration procedure now in use the Board instructed the Editor of the Bulletin to reprint this material from the April 1950 issue of the Bulletin.

After hearing a report given to the Board personally by Dr. L. F. Randolph and upon motion duly made, seconded and passed the Board voted to adopt an Horticultural Classification of Bearded Irises based upon approximate average height of the several bearded groups. Class I—is to consist of bearded irises up to 15 inches in height. Class II—is to consist of irises from 15 to 28 inches. Class III—is to consist of irises over 28 inches in height. The Board further authorized the Committee on Classification to create sub-groups within these classes and to confer with the Chairman of the Dwarf Iris Committee for the establishment of rules and regulations for such groups. The Board further moved that the Committee on Classification confer with the Registrar and the Committee on Registration to revise the conception of season of bloom in order to facilitate and implement the establishment of this new classification. The Board further authorized the Committee on Classification to continue the study of the advisability of separate classes for the Onco and Regelia Sections.

President Knowlton asked for the confirmation of the appointment of the following committee to serve as a Committee on Awards: President and Secretary as Ex Officio members, Mr. Stedman Buttrick, Judge Guy Rogers, Mr. Ira Nelson, Mr. Walter Welch, Mr. Marion Walker, Chairman; passed.

Second Vice-President Mr. Wellington F. Scott, Jr. read to the Board the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Counselors. Chairman Scott reported that there were nine RVP's present.

Chairman Scott read to the Board the following eight recommendations received from the assembled RVP's acting as the Board of Counselors:

1. That the July issue of the Bulletin contain in it varietal comments which will act as buying guide for the current season, and that in order to make it possible for the Editor to publish such comments, members from early blooming areas should have in his hands no later than June 1, varietal comments for publication in the July Bulletin.

2. That Ballots on all Awards of the Society be mailed sufficiently early, so that members in early blooming areas will have their ballots before the bloom starts instead of when it is half over.

3. That the compensation of the Executive Secretary be increased.
4. That the Bulletin contain
 - (a) more varietal comments
 - (b) more "Our Members Write"
 - (c) more "Robin's Roost"
5. That the Bulletin contain a column devoted to older varieties, and their performance.
6. That new members be given more and better attention than they are at present. (Satisfied by the proposed new booklet).
7. That non-members of AIS no longer be permitted to be Judges of AIS in any way. (Satisfied by Board action).
8. That the controversies over conduct of the Symposium be quieted by a fuller explanation to everyone of the purposes and value of the Symposium as conducted in 1952 and 1953. That it be made clear that the Symposium irises are not the "Best" irises—such are selected by the Judges and given Dykes, A.M., H.M., etc. Those are presumably the "Best." That it be made clear that the Symposium, as conducted, constitutes the 100 Favorite irises in the estimation of the members of the AIS.

These eight specific recommendations were received from the RVP's and all eight received active consideration by the Board, and the minutes reflect immediate action on several therefrom.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and passed the Board authorized the Editor to expend a sum not to exceed \$1000.00 for 5000 copies of the Iris Handbook for New Members to be given to each new member joining the Society. This booklet is being prepared by Mr. George Pride, RVP of Region 1.

Upon a motion duly made and seconded the Board moved to extend its congratulations and thanks to Mrs. Fern Irving of Omaha, Nebraska for the excellence of her work in conjunction with the Exhibition Committee. Her suggestions were read to the Board and by unanimous voice the Board urged that she continue as Chairman of the Committee for the following year. In accordance with a suggestion from Mrs. Irving the Board moved that no Exhibition Judges be appointed in the future unless such persons were members in good standing of the AIS.

The Report of the Secretary was received and accepted and the Secretary was instructed to print this report in the Bulletin.

After hearing reports of widespread damage due to scorch, leaf spot and kindred iris diseases and upon a motion duly made and seconded the Board moved to direct the Scientific Committee to focus its attention upon these problems. The Board authorized the establishment

of a scholarship at Cornell University under the direction of Dr. Randolph of the Scientific Committee not to exceed \$500.00 for study of these diseases and their control.

A letter from the Registrar was read to the Board reporting that one prospective registrant had requested an exception be made of the rule allowing only 10 registrations of one classification to be made in one year. Upon a motion duly, made, seconded and passed the Board voted to instruct the Registrar to make no deviation from the rules and regulations previously established, and to hold such requests for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEDDES DOUGLAS

Secretary

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